FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Political Situation — The committee empowered to monitor and consolidate the cease-fire has been formed and will meet on 28 September, a Lebanese military source announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Earlier, the radio indicated that a dispute over the venue had prevented the committee from meeting on 27 September. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused opposition representatives on the committee of impeding its work by refusing to attend meetings anywhere under ' : control of the Lebanese Government. As for the planned "national dialogue," a Phalangist military commander reaffirmed that the Lebanese Forces are unwilling to make concessions that might weaken Christian sovereignty in Lebanon, the radio reported. The only concessions the Phalangists are prepared to make would benefit the Lebanese Army and Government and not the Palestinians, Syria, or Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, the commander added. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan disclosed that the first dialogue meeting will be held outside Lebanon at a venue which will be finalized soon, Beirut radio reported. Since President Amin al-Jumayyil has decided to "take his time" in accepting Al-Wazzan's resignation, the government is not regarded as having resigned and is not a "caretaker," according to an official source cited by the radio.

Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam announced in a *Le Monde* interview that Syria is willing to discuss the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon only after the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces, the annulment of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and the establishment of a national unity government. Describing Al-Wazzan as "finished," Khaddam said a truly national government in Lebanon would assist Syria in helping get rid of the Israelis. Asserting that Khaddam's remarks confirm Syria's interference in Lebanese affairs, Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani called on the Syrian foreign minister to confer with his Lebanese counterpart and visit B'abda to discuss the subjects raised in the *Le Monde* interview, Beirut radio reported.

Israeli Warning — Israel has warned the Druze that if they do not remove the "terrorists" from their areas, Israel will remove them itself, Defense Minister Moshe Arens revealed in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio.

Military Situation — Gunmen repeatedly violated the cease-fire in southern Beirut on 27 September, forcing the Lebanese Army to retaliate and silence the sources of fire, Beirut radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio blamed "communist gunmen" for starting the fighting while the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio accused the Phalangists of violating the cease-fire, not only in southern Beirut but also in the Al-Kharrub district, south of Ad-Damur. Voice of Lebanon said PSP militiamen used rockets and artillery against Christian targets in the Al-Kharrub area.

In southern Lebanon two IDF soldiers were wounded in an ambush, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement carried by ITIM.

PLO Affairs

The Syrian Army shelled Fatah positions in northern Lebanon after clashes erupted between Fatah and PFLP-GC fighters during which 19 people were killed and 20 others were wounded, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The fighting centered round the Al-Baddawi camp where forces loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat remain in control, the radio noted.

About 600 Fatah fighters from the force besieged by the Syrians at Al-Hirmil arrived in Tripoli on 28 September, Beirut radio reported. Earlier, as approximately 1,000 Fatah fighters remained surrounded by the Syrians and deprived of food and medical supplies, 'Arafat held intensive contacts with Arab leaders while Fatah commanders in Al-Hirmil also negotiated with Syrian officers, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. A PLO spokesman cited by the radio described the plight of the besieged Palestinians as "critical and serious" and warned that any attempt by the Syrians to disarm them would provoke an armed clash. The radio also reported that Syria has ordered PFLP, DFLP, and other Palestinian fighters in the Ash-Shuf and Al-Biqa' regions to move northward immediately. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon said 'Arafat discussed possible coordination with leaders of the Syrian opposition Muslim Brotherhood, which has some 3,000 fighters in Tripoli and has begun preparing for renewed action against the regime of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Israel

In remarks broadcast by IDF Radio, Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres expressed doubts about joining a national unity government after a second meeting with Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir during which the two leaders discussed general political issues, including the settlements. Nevertheless, the Alignment will continue discussions on the formation of a unity government, Peres stated.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In remarks to foreign envoys reported by Tehran Radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i declared that Iran cannot "tolerate" ships with arms and ammunition destined for Iraq passing through the Strait of Hormuz. If repeated Iranian reminders over this issue are ignored, Khamene'i said, Iran will be "forced to impose restrictions on the passage of ships in that region."

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military source cited by INA categorically denied an Iranian military statement broadcast by Tehran radio claiming that Iran carried out a successful commando operation inside Iraq during which the Sayyid Sadiq-Halabjah road was cut, over 200 Iraqi soldiers were killed, and several helicopters were shot down.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak arrived in New York to attend the General Assembly session after a brief stopover in Paris where he discussed the Middle East situation with President Francois Mitterrand, MENA reported. The two leaders also viewed the Lebanese conflict and the Palestinian issue.

Pakistan

Tension increased in riot-torn Sind Province after police and antigovernment protesters exchanged gunfire, killing at least one person and wounding two others, AFP reported. As police continued to arrest hundreds of opposition activists, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy called for a work stoppage on Sunday, which the government has scheduled as election day for eight Sind districts, AFP added.

Afghanistan

Rebel forces captured the Khowst military garrison in Paktia Province 25 September, killing or wounding "scores" of Soviet-DRA Government troops, according to a report cited by SPA.

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Syrian-Palestinian Clashes in N. Lebanon Continue

Intensity Said Easing

NC271030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The inter-Palestinian clashes in the Al-Baddawi camp have developed into clashes between 'Arafat supporters and the Syrian Army in the camp's perimeter. According to reports received from the north, 9 people have been killed so far and 17 others wounded in the battles. The intensity of these battles eased this morning.

Shelling, Fatalities Noted

NC271554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Even if the battlefronts in the mountain and Beirut have comparatively calmed down, the inter-Palestinian conflict and the Palestinian-Syrian conflict are continuing.

Nineteen persons were killed and 20 others wounded during Palestinian clashes which took place in the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in the north. The Syrians interfered in the fighting and shelled Fatah's positions with artillery and rocket shells. In Damascus, the PFLP-GC said that 19 Palestinian fighters of the front were killed and six others wounded during clashes in Al-Baddawi camp. The PFLP-GC accused Fatah of exploding the situation in an overt attempt to strike at the victories achieved by the National Salvation Front.

According to information received this afternoon, cautious situation prevails in the Al-Baddawi area. The pro-'Arafat forces control the situation.

According to security reports received from the Al-Minya area [in the north], four shells fell on the outskirts of Hamdun township. One shell hit Rashid Qasim Khidr's house and destroyed part of it. Rashid Khidr was wounded. These shells fell during the artillery duels between the Palestinians in Al-Baddawi and the Palestinian forces in the outskirts of (Ar-Rawda) township.

On the other side, the Syrian forces are still surrounding about 1,400 armed Palestinians, who are 'Arafat supporters. Syria demands the arrest of 30 Fatah officers, whose names have been circulated to Syrian checkpoints in the Syrian spheres of influence.

Our correspondent reported that two Syrian MIG-23 aircraft entered Lebanese airspace at 1525. The aircraft followed a route from Damascus to Al-Masna', Dahr, and Al-Baydar, flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet. They left Lebanese airspace at 1540.

Fatah Fighters Arrive

NC280925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Security sources in the north report that about 600 armed Palestinians of the Fatah organization succeeded in leaving Al-Hirmil with their vehicles and in arriving in Tripoli via Ad-Dinniyah road. Bursts of gunfire and shells were fired in Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps by pro-'Arafat men to welcome them at about 0930 today.

It is known that the Syrian forces are besieging the pro-'Arafat groups in Al-Biqa' and are demanding that they surrender their arms. There is no indication as yet whether the departure of pro-'Arafat men from Al-Hirmil was with Syrian approval.

Syrians Order PLO North

JN271735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Reports from Lebanon today say that the Syrian military command has ordered the fighters of the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Liberation Front to leave their positions in the mountain, Ash-Shuf, and Al-Biqa' within 24 hours and move to the north. Thus, the conspiratorial role dictated by the American policeman and implemented by the tools linked to the U.S. Administratio becomes more and more clear.

As-Sa'iqah Forces Warn 'Arafat About Bloodshed

JN280718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] An official spokesman for the As-Sa'iqah Forces General Command has stated the following: At a time when all the efforts of the Arab liberation movement forces, led by revolutionary Syria and its struggling leader Hafiz al-Asad, are mobilized to resist and thwart the imperialist-Zionist-isolationist scheme against Lebanon and the Arab nation, and to confront the direct and blatant U.S. and NATO aggression against the Lebanese National Salvation Front — an aggression aimed at striking the national forces of Arab steadfastness as a step toward creating a U.S. hegemony over the Arab region — and at a time when the supreme pan-Arab interests require further mobilization of powers and energies to confront this scheme, we see the deviating Palestinian right wing, led by Yasir 'Arafat, doing its best to render free services for the success of this filthy conspiratorial scheme.

Yasir 'Arafat, who was rejected by the revolutionary Fatah bases, which revealed his hostile connections and realized his criminal intentions to create a Palestinian conflict and a Palestinian-Syrian conflict, came to Tripoli in the north after receiving orders from the designers of the scheme, which is hostile to our Arab nation and Palestinian revolution, to carry out another link in the chain of the plotting against the Palestinian question and its fighting rifle, and against the steadfastness of Arab Syria and the struggle of the Lebanese [NSF].

Yesterday, Yasir 'Arafat ordered his mercenaries to attack the offices of As-Sa'iqah, the PFLP-GC, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front in the Al-Baddawi camp. This attack resulted in the death or injury of some of these organizations' fighters as well as some defenseless camp civilians. We in the As-Sa'iqah organization, while condemning this criminal act by 'Arafat and his

mercenaries, warn 'Arafat and his vile rightist leadership against continuing their shedding of Palestinian blood and against creating an atmosphere of despair within the ranks of our struggling masses. We emphasize that these criminal acts by the treasonous right wing will receive a deterring punishment and will be condemned by the broadest sectors of the Palestinian and Arab masses.

Syrians Reinforcing Forces in N. Lebanon
JN271817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1623 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Reports from Tripoli indicate that the Syrian regime has dispatched large numbers of its forces and of the Syrian intelligence elements to northern Lebanon in order to fabricate events in this area. These reports added that Syrian intelligence abducted a number of Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist cadres in Tripoli today in order to create sedition in the area.

Syrians, Palestinians Hold Field Contacts
JN271810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1623 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Field contacts continued all day today between the commanders of the besieged military units in Al-Hirmil and a number of Syrian Army officers. They discussed the means of ending the current situation, particularly since the conditions the Syrians have tried to impose on our forces have been refused. The Syrians demanded that medium and heavy weapons be confiscated, and put other conditions on our forces' route and assembly points. Our officers refused to assemble the forces in the Jibab al-Humr area, which is actually a detention camp. This has created tension and increased the possibility of a confrontation.

The siege has been tightened on our forces in the past 4 days in an attempt to force them to surrender their weapons in accordance with the Syrian officers' demands. Our fighters refused to abide by this demand. Today the commanders of our besieged forces continued their attempts to remove all obstacles and continue thir travel to the north, particularly since scores of the fighters' families and wounded brought from the mountain area are among our besieged forces. Our brother fighters are suffering from shortages in food, water, and medical supplies. However, in the past four days the obstacles created by the Syrian forces have prevented the fighters from continuing their travel, something that has created a very dangerous situation.

Al-Wazir Visits Besieged Palestinian Forces
JN272012 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] A Palestinian media source said in Tripoli, Lebanon, today that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has visited the Palestinian revolution forces' positions that are besieged in the Al-Hirmil area. Abu Jihad held working meetings with the Palestinian leaders and fighters, and was briefed on the serious developments there. Abu Jihad then left for his headquarters.

'Arafat Holds 'Intensive' Contacts on Siege
JN271750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1623 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has held intensive contacts for 3 consecutive days with a number of Arab leaders in order to get them to tackle the situation and prevent another eruption in Lebanon between the sons of one front. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar noted that the Syrian tanks are besieging the Palestinian revolution forces and are not allowing food, water, and medical supplies to be delivered to the revolution forces, the fighters' families, or the wounded who are besieged in the Al-Hirmil area in northeastern Lebanon.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stated that the situation there is becoming more dangerous. He called for a necessary and urgent contact with the Syrian command in order to stop all measures against the Palestinian revolution's positions and forces and to prevent an explosion. He asserted that the Palestinian revolution cannot be held responsible for the results of the current situation. The following radio correspondent's dispatch gives further details of Abu 'Ammar's contacts with the Arab leaders:

[Begin recording] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar held intensive contacts in the past two days with several Arab leaders, particularly with the Saudi, Algerian, and PDRY leaders. He urged them to exert immediate efforts to prevent an explosion in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon, particularly since the Syrian forces have continued thier siege of the Palestinian forces after forcing them to evacuate their positions in Al-Biqa' and go to the Al-Hirmil area.

Despite all the efforts and contacts with the Syrian field commanders and the Damascus authorities to end this situation, the serious Palestinian attempts to prevent an explosion have all been in vain. The Palestinian fighters have orders to avoid a military confrontation as much as possible. However, they have orders to neither surrender their weapons nor go to the Jibab al-Humr detention camp, where the Syrians are trying to place the fighters. If the Syrian side continues its current measures, it will be difficult to predict the results of this situation. [end recording]

'Arafat, Muslim Brotherhood Talk Coordination
NC271918 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] According to special information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a meeting was held in Tripoli in the past 2 days between Yasir 'Arafat and high-ranking officials of the Muslim Brotherhood, who had gone there via Larnaca with Arab passports. The meeting was attended by Khalil al-Wazir [deputy commander of the Palestinian forces] and some Fatah leaders. During the 9-hour meeting, discussions dealt with the question

of complete coordination between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Fatah group following the harassments to which Fatah was subjected by the Syrian Government.

Our radio has learned that approximately 3,000 Muslim Brotherhood fighters, the majority of whom are Syrians, are now in Tripoli and have begun to prepare the military cadres with a view to starting actions against the ruling regime in Damascus.

Before going to Tripoli, 'Arafat had a long meeting in Tunis with the leaders of the Syrian opposition, during which the various developments on the Palestinian-Syrian arena were discussed. Contacts are being made with some Syrian officers for the same purpose.

General Command Spokesman on Al-Hirmil Siege

JN271856 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces' general command has stated that this is the fourth consecutive day that the Syrian forces have been besieging the Fatah forces, the families of the fighters, and the wounded accompanying them in the northeastern Lebanese region of Al-Hirmil. The spokesman added that Syrian forces have detained 25 of the wounded who were on their way from Al-Biqa' to hospitals in Tripoli. Thus, the Syrian forces have detained 35 wounded so far. Some of the wounded are in very serious condition. Furthermore, the fate of another group of wounded from Shtawrah is still unknown.

The spokesman said that the dialogue between the commanders of the besieged forces and the Syrian military command has not achieved any results. In fact, the Syrians are obstructing the attempts to reduce the tension. The Syrian command has also banned food, water, and medicine from going to the wounded. The spokesman added that Lieutenant Colonel Nasr Yusuf, commander of the Al-Yarmuk forces, and Major Abu Ahmad Ismail are still detained by the Syrian forces, and their fate is unknown. The situation is becoming more critical and serious because of the Syrian military command's sudden hostile attitude toward the Palestinian revolution forces, the continued siege on 1,000 Palestinian revolution fighters and their families, and the ban on giving them food and water.

In the meantime, the Syrian forces have sent a large number of reinforcements to tighten the siege on the Palestinian revolution forces. The Syrians trained their heavy guns and rocket launchers on the besieged fighters, and ordered them to surrender all of their personal and heavy weapons and proceed to Jibab al-Humr concentration camp. The Palestinian fighters refused to carry out these orders and insisted on keeping their weapons — as dictated by military honor. The besieged revolution forces have thus been compelled by Syrian pressure to stand ready to fight if necessary.

Palestinian military sources have confirmed that the besieged forces were given clear orders not to provoke a clash. Therefore, any attempt to disarm the fighters will definitely result in an armed clash. We will not be responsible for the consequences of such a clash. The sources pointed out that all of these developments confirm the schemes to use dissidents to liquidate the Fatah movement, the backbone of the Palestinian revolution. The sources added that this Syrian measure took place when the final touches were being put on the cease-fire agreement in the mountain and Ash-Shuf. The timing indicates that the siege is one of the conditions for implementing the agreement, and a move to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine question.

PFLP-GC, Fatah Dissidents Condemn 'Massacre'

JN272110 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — The PFLP-GC and the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces in the Fatah movement have condemned the barbaric massacre carried out at dawn today by 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir's forces against the PFLP-GC's fedayeen in Al-Baddawi camp. This resulted in the martyrdom of 12 PFLP-GC fighters and the wounding of many others. In statements issued today, the PFLP-GC and the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces clarified that the moves Yasir 'Arafat and his deputy Khalil al-Wazir are making in Tripoli aim at undermining the security situation in Tripoli and aborting the victories achieved by the National Salvation Front [NSF]. The two statements appealed to the Palestinian Arab people to unite their ranks in order to foil the new conspiratorial link. This link is led and directed by the forces which have been harmed by the Syrian success, as represented by the NSF's victories and the steadfastness of the true revolutionary factions within the PLO.

Palestinian Clashes in North Lebanon Stop

NC272312 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The inter-Palestinian clashes which took place yesterday between the warring factions in Al-Baddawi camp near Tripoli have stopped. Heavy, medium, and light weapons were used in these clashes. According to reports received from Tripoli, tension also prevailed in Nahr al-Barid camp, where the supporters of dissident Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] have installed rocket launchers in the perimeter of the sugar factory in the area of Al-'Abda and brought bulldozers to erect dirt barriers.

PFLP-GC Dissidents Issue Statement on Clashes

NC280833 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The PFLP-GC — the Provisional Command Committee — issued a statement yesterday in which it pointed out that the Ahmad Jibril group has stepped up its provocative measures against the comrades in northern Lebanon, and in Al-Baddawi camp in particular. The committee added that the roadblocks that the Ahmad Jibril group has set up on the main roads have led to the martyrdom of two elements belonging to the Provisional Command. The statement goes on to say that the Provisional Command has been eager to avoid any clash or infighting at this stage when the Palestinian revolution forces are facing direct U.S. and Israeli threats. The statement adds: Ahmad Jibril sent his elements to provoke our comrades in the Al-

Baddawi camp on 27 September. This, however, developed into armed clashes that prompted our intervention to protect our comrades and to purge the camp of the Ahmad Jibril elements.

The Provisional Command warns the Ahmad Jibril group against continuing its provocative acts, stressing that the fighters are prepared to deal violent blows to any threat to our masses and comrades.

DFLP's Hawatimah Comments on Current PLO Situation

LD261128 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0844 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Sep (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian official has demanded a quick solution to the schism within the Fatah movement and the continuation of confronting the latest American onslaught. In an interview with *Al-Qabas*, published here today, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Mr Nayif Hawatimah, said that what is needed now is a unification process within the Fatah organization and in Arab relations in order to achieve the maximum degree of solidarity with each of the Arab countries on the basis of the Palestinian National Council and the Arab summits resolutions, and in the interests of the Palestinian revolution. Any solution based on the latest Palestinian National Council resolutions, he added, will put an end to all conspiracies and incorrect tactics which have caused the crisis.

He called for ending the state of flabbiness, neglect, and monopolization within the Palestinian arena, a matter which puts all national forces and parties of the conflict inside Fatah before the great national [watani] test. Then will occur the response to the will of the Palestinian people which was expressed through the National Council: no fighting, no shedding of Arab blood, no disunity, and "yes" to unity.

Mr Hawatimah warned against transforming the Central Council's resolutions into empty slogans and consequently aggravating the crisis and facing a concussion whcih will strike at the Palestinian resistance, Syria, the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, and the entire Arab area. He described the fighting and conflicts as a self-destructive operation that delights only the enemies. A continuation of the situation as it is will widen the gap between the parties, making the chance to reach a solution more remote.

Mr Hawatimah explained that the special relations between the Palestinian revolution and the ring countries — Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan — call for mending Syrian-Palestinian relations and for securing the best possible formula for relations with the national Lebanese forces, which are an ally of our revolution and our people in a manner that serves the struggle against the Zionist occupation in Palestine, the Golan Heights, and large parts of Lebanon. We have to try, he said, to mend the bridges with Syria brick by brick lest we make the enemy happy at seeing our internal hemorrhage, which is more difficult and grave. He added that he hopes that a meeting will be held soon between Chairman of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, although he could not see the possibility for this in the present time. However, he wished that the Syrians would return the salutation with a better one.

Regarding Palestinian-Jordanian relations, he said that the daily interests in the destiny of the two peoples are extremely interlocked. They are distinguished historic and democratic relations, particularly after the calamity of 1948 and the subsequent unity between the West and East banks of the River Jordan. However, confederal relations are futuristic relations which will emerge after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Mr Hawatimah noted that the revolution will maintain the highest possible form of relations with Jordan in the joint struggle against the occupation and colonization, and against the expansionist ambitions and all devilish ideas which our enemy is attempting to sow around the alternative homelands.

He expressed his belief that Jordan would not change its attitude vis-a-vis the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people if its leadership was changed. He said that the Jordanian monarch is distinguished by his [word indistinct], cleverness, and intelligence and would not do such a thing.

At the conclusion of his interview, Mr Hawatimah wished that the Arab countries would be able to reach an agreement between themselves, even if it was an agreement on "bankruptcy."

Khalid Al-Hasan on Fatah Conflict, U.S. Policy

GF261216 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 24 Sep 83 p 17

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu as-Sa'id, PLO information commissioner, by *Al-Bayan* correspondent in Kuwait Ghassan ash-Sharif; interview appearing in *Al-Anba'* with permission of *Al-Bayan* — date not given]

[Excerpts] Ash-Sharif: Is the dissention movement within Fatah an objective condition for implementing the U.S.-Israeli plan in the region?

Khalid al-Hasan: It is a big mistake to call whatever took place within Fatah a split or rebellion. It was nearer to a military coup in the fascist sense, although it utilized a democratic slogan and liberal tactics in an attempt to gain control of Fatah as a prelude to gaining control of the PLO in order to exploit or contain the Palestinian decision. From a subjective stance, that which is taking place in Al-Biqa' does not serve the national interests of the Palestinian people or their struggle in any way. The method and the timing were wrong, thus the results cannot be right.

Ash-Sharif: What about Saudi magazine *Al-Yamamah's* report that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hold an extraordinary session of the Palestine National Council [PNC]?

Khalid al-Hasan: There is no intention of holding an extraordinary session of the PNC, which is scheduled to meet next February, particularly since the outcome of the course of events in Lebanon will be much clearer then.

Ash-Sharif: Referring to the results of the mediation efforts to end the rebellion in Al-Biqa', Abu as-Sa'id said: These efforts have reached a deadlock. We are now waiting for the results of the 18-member committee which was formed by the Central Council and which I believe will be the last efforts exerted in this

regard. It will be the results of these lastest efforts that will enable the Fatah Central Council to decide the required measures.

Ash-Sharif: What is your view on reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is preparing to amend his initiative before the Arab summit — which is scheduled to be held in Riyadh — and the preparations for the summit?

Khalid al-Hasan: The U.S. Administration regularly uses that ploy prior to the convention of an Arab summit if the situation is critical and sensitive. It appeared in the form of the Rogers initiative prior to the convention of Arab summit in Rabat in 1969, in the form of the Reagan initiative prior to the convention of the Fes summit in 1982, and here it is now in the form of declaring the possibility of a new initiative prior to the Riyadh summit in November 1983. The Arabs did not learn the necessary lessons from these U.S. maneuvers, which aim to constrict Arab thought during the summit. The Arab stance is supposed to be set prior to any U.S. stand, not the other way around. Now that these U.S. statements have been issued regarding the possible issuance of a new U.S. initiative, perhaps it is necessary and the duty of the Arabs — particularly King Fahd, who will chair the summit — to declare that the Arabs will not be able to deal with any American or non-American ideas which are not based on the Fes resolutions, more accurately which are not based on the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the right of the Palestinian people for return, self-determination, and national independence.

Klibi on Lebanese Cease-fire, Reconstruction Aid
LD262259 Kuwait KUNA in English 1551 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sep 26 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi described Monday the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon as a "historic opportunity to coordinate joint (Arab) action." Klibi was commenting on the cease-fire agreement reached between rival factions in Lebanon late Sunday. He explained, "Joint action is the sole means of guaranteeing our credibility and consequently the support of friendly nations."

The Arab chief diplomat praised Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Lebanon, and all those who had a hand in ending the tragedy which "we experienced with all its pains, worry, and fear in the past few weeks." "Giving up arms and resorting instead to national entente is a true expression of the Lebanese people's hopes in restoring sovereignty and natural cohesion," Klibi explained.

Klibi announced that the League's various bodies are in service of a possible plan to reconstruct Lebanon's economic, social and cultural bodies.

PLF Urges Strikes Against U.S. Interests
JN261005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — The Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF] Central Committee has affirmed that the hostile U.S. imperialist policy in the region threatens and harms world peace and security. In a statement issued here today at the end of its 2-day meeting, the front said that the imperialist U.S. interference in Lebanon's internal affairs and its attempt to exploit the results of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon threatens world peace and progress. The statement urged the Arab liberation movement to support the Lebanese National Salvation Front and the Lebanese National Forces in order to confront the imperialist U.S.-Zionist conspiracies. It affirmed that the battle which is being fought by the Progressive Socialist Party and other Lebanese Nationalist Forces is the entire Arab nation's battle.

The statement hailed the Lebanese national resistance's steadfastness in the face of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, thus forcing the Zionist enemy to withdraw from Beirut and the mountain to the Al-Awwali line. The statement called on the Palestinian revolution to reject the liquidatory U.S. schemes and all the schemes that contradict the Palestinian National Charter. The statement also called on the Arab liberation movement to carry out an effective struggle against U.S. and National interests and to deal them heavy blows.

U.S. Intervention in Lebanon Scored
NC241342 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Intervention To Halt the Internecine Fighting or To Occupy the Country?"]

[Text] Brothers, our struggling masses: The U.S. fleet is anchored in Lebanese waters, its aircraft overfly the country, its Marines are fighting, and its guns are firing. Moreover, the United States is making direct threats against the PLO and Syria. Such threats were made by President Ronald Reagan, the State Department, or the White House spokesman, or by a spokesman of the State Department. The U.S. Administration, from top to bottom, is sponsoring the U.S. stance against the PLO through the military stand in the field and the political stance of instigating the powers allied with the United States.

We want to ask: Does the United States need this intensive intervention and boisterous threat if it really wants to stop the fighting? The answer naturally takes us back to the beginning of the matter, namely that it is the United States that spun the Lebanese crisis and imposed the language of guns instead of an inter-Lebanese dialogue and Lebanese-Arab dialogue. The United States has brought its Zionist Army into Lebanon and arranged for the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps. The United States sponsored the Phalangist plan and turned the international commitment in the multinational force into a cover concealing its flagrant intervention. It attempted to bypass the reasons for the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

If the United States is actually playing the role of the mediator, as it claims, and can persuade and pressure various parties, why then did it choose to have its alleged mediation and its persuasion conducted through this military manifestation of aircraft carriers, Marines, and guns, and why did it not implement its commitments before asking the other parties to accept its logic, which lacks any indication deserving of trust?

The United States is attempting now to suggest that its forces are facing a Palestinian and a Syrian presence — which it assumes without being able to prove this in the mountain battles. Why then did it not use its forces against the overt Israeli occupation which includes tens of thousands of soldiers, tanks, and planes, and the openly established fortification lines along the Al-Awwali River banks? This is in addition to other Israeli measures affirming that the Israelis are preparing for a long occupation.

Therefore, the intervention is clear. The U.S. military and political intervention is not for stopping the fighting but for occupation. Yes, the U.S. is directly and obviously occupying Lebanese territory by concealing behind certain claims, such as the presence of the multinational forces, the charges levelled against the PLO and Syria, by that twisted plan which Israel carried out when it withdrew its forces from the mountain, and by the Lebanese regime's outcry that it is fighting foreign, not Lebanese parties.

Throughout this period, the Lebanese regime agreed to act as an information and propaganda organ in support of the U.S. occupation. The Lebanese regime's Army agreed to issue military communiques about military operations which were actually carried out by the U.S. Marines. All this, however, cannot conceal the truth that the United States is throwing itself into the Lebanese quicksand, outlining its first objective as being against the PLO and Syria and naturally against the Lebanese Nationalist and Islamic forces.

The confrontation of the U.S. challenge and intervention demands in the first place the consolidation of the allied relations among the parties which are the main targets, namely the PLO, Syria, and the Lebanese Nationalist and Islamic forces, so that these forces constitute the solid nucleus of a broad Arab front, the establishment of which must be sought. This calls for sound relations, a united view, and for eliminating blemishes, parasites, and minor differences which exist in the atmosphere of the tense Palestinian-Syrian relations. There is no more time for chaos and minor hatreds to continue to cause tension in the Palestinian-Syrian relations. The duty for self-defense demands that these relations be solidified at this phase at the highest level for the confrontation.

AL-QABAS Discusses Upcoming Arab Summit

GF231636 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 22 Sep 83 p 3

['Amid ash-Shanti dispatch]

[Excerpts] An Arab diplomat reports that the fate of the Arab summit conference which is due to be held in late November is in the balance. The source adds that the Arab contacts currently taking place in this regard did not lead to tangible results since Arab differences have exacerbated and new differences in the Arab arena have emerged. It is difficult to find solutions to these problems, but further contacts and meetings are to be held.

The source also stressed that the meetings which will take place during the meetings of the UN General Assembly will determine whether the Arab summit will be postponed. The Arab foreign ministers will hold a meeting in New York in an attempt to reach a resolution in this regard. Huge efforts are being exerted to hold this meeting. A second meeting will be held by the GCC foreign affairs ministers who will focus on contacts undertaken by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with the other Arab capitals. In light of this, the next days will determine the fate of the expected summit.

ICO's Chatti Praises Saudi Peace Efforts

LD271529 Riyadh SPA in English 1249 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Jiddah, Sep 27, SPA — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, has expressed appreciation for HM King Fahd's good efforts in re-establishing peace and tranquility in Lebanon. This came in a cable Chatti sent to the Saudi Monarch on the occasion of conclusion of a cease-fire agreement between fighting factions in Lebanon.

Chatti said the end of fighting in Lebanon had deep effects in the Islamic world at large which had felt pain from the episode of this true Arab nation (Lebanon). He expressed his best congratulations for the success of the Saudi diplomacy and prayed to Allah almighty that the cease-fire would be a beginning of a new era of fraternity and peaceful coexistance between the Lebanese people.

BAHRAIN

Qatari Heir Apparent Leaves 27 Sep

GF271658 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Sep (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, left for Doha this evening, concluding an official 3-day visit to Bahrain during which he held talks with senior Bahraini officials that dealt with bilateral relations and means of consolidating them in various fields and a number of current Gulf and Arab issues. His highness was seen off upon departure by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahraini; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; a number of senior Bahraini officials; Ministers; and a number of GCC ambassadors.

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH: Cuban Minister To Visit in Oct

GF251426 Kuwait As-Siyasah in Arabic 24 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] *As-Siyasah* has learned from informed sources that Cuban Minister Without Portfolia Levi Farah Balmaseda will visit Kuwait at the end of October.

The sources said that the Cuban minister will meet with Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, defense minister; Hamad 'Isa ar-Rujayb, social affairs and labor minister; Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, commerce and industry minister; and 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Saqr, chairman of the chamber commerce and industry, for talks on developing bilateral relations on various levels to promote mutual interests.

OMAN

King Husayn Arrives on Private Visit

GF271358 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of fraternal Jordan and his wife Her Majesty Nur al-Husayn arrived in the country this afternoon on a private visit at the invitation of his brother Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. His Majesty King Husayn was received at Salalah civil airport by his brother His Majesty Qabus.

His majesty the monarch of fraternal Jordan is accompanied on his visit by His Excellency Ahmad al-Lawzi, minister of the Royal Court; Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and a number of senior Jordanian officials.

PDRY

Chairman Arrives in Moscow 27 September

GF271630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, highly praised the development of the existing friendship and cooperation relations between the PDRY and the Soviet Union. Upon arriving in Moscow today he made a statement which was conveyed by a radio correspondent. He stated that his current visit is regarded as the continuation of the previous exchange visits and meetings held within the framework of the struggle relations between the YSP and the CPSU and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries on the path of socialist, scientific, and internationalist proletarian ideologies.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that he will meet with Soviet leaders, foremost of whom is Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He added that they will discuss a number of issues regarding the strengthening of relations between the two countries and two parties in various fields and Arab and international developments in light of the imperialist conspiracies and tools aimed at drowning the world in poverty and dragging it into a war.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad lauded Soviet support for Arab causes against imperialism and Zionism and expressed his appreciation for the development of Arab-Soviet relations. He affirmed that cooperation with the Soviet Union represents a source of strength for our Arab peoples against the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chaiman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow today on a brief official visit in response to an invitation from Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Upon arrival at Moscow airport, he was received by Comrades Nikolay Tikhonov, political representative of the CPSU [as heard] and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as a number of other officials. Also on hand were Brothers Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, member of the YSP Central Committee, and the PDRY ambassador to Moscow.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet reportage on the working visit to Moscow by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, beginning with his arrival on 27 September, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 27 September Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Receives 'Arafat Message

GF271619 Manam WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Aden, 27 Sep (WAKH) — 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supremem People's Council, received a letter today from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, dealing with the current Lebanese and Palestinian events. The letter was conveyed by 'Abdallah az-Zahim, PLO representative in Aden [as received], to 'Ali Ahmad 'Antar, first deputy chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, who received it on behalf of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Libyan Armed Forces Chief Pays Visit

GF271836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brother Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, has placed a wreath of flowers on the martyrs' monument in As-Sawalmi. He was accompanied by Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, YSP Central Committee member and defense minister; a number of Armed Forces officials; and Brother Salih Muhammad Husayn, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden. They were received at the monument square by Brother Mahmud 'Arayshah, director of the executive office of the people's local council for the Aden Governorate.

Brother Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis arrived in Aden this afternoon on a visit to the PDRY during which he will hold talks with Brother Brig Salih Muslih Qasim, YSP Central Committee member and defense minister, on the expansion of relations between the armed forces of the two fraternal countries.

Meeting With Deputy Premier

GF271940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brother Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the Presidium council today Brother Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, who conveyed a verbal message for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution, dealing with the recent developments and incidents occurring in the Arab arena, hostile conspiracies against the revolutionary powers in the region, and the constant affirmation for the continuation of strengthening fraternal relations between the two countries to resist all hostile conpiracies.

The meeting was attended by Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of defense; Colonel Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, candidate member of the Central Committee and interior minister; Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of staff; a number of Armed Forces officials of our country; and Brother Salim Muhammad Husayn, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden.

SAUDI ARABIA

Talal To Visit Egypt; Camp David Dead

JN231427 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, special world envoy to UNICEF and brother of Saudi King Fahd, announced following a meeting with French President Francios Mitterrand in Paris today that he had received and accepted an invitation from President Husni Mubarak to visit Egypt. Prince Talal said the invitation proves that relations between Egypt and the Arab world are improving, adding that Camp David no longer exists.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Holds Talks

LD251548 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 25 Sep (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has conferred with Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, which was attended by head of the Arab Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Isma'il ash-Shuri and Mauritanian Ambassador Mohamed Ould Barre, they reviewed bilateral relations and means to consolidate them, the situation in the Middle East, and issues of joint interest.

Prince Sultan Receives Dutch, Somali Visitors

LD271657 Riyadh SPA in English 1251 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, Sept 27, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, received here today Prince Bernard of Holland. The meeting was attended by the Dutch ambassador to the Kingdom. Later Prince Bernard also conferred with Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca, on developing bilateral relations.

The Dutch prince was also received by Saudi deputy premier and defence and aviation minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and had cordial talks with him on bilateral relations.

On the other hand, Prince Sultan also received Somali vice-president and defence minsiter Mohamed Ali Samanter and reviewed with him bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest.

Tanzanian President Departs Jidda for Frankfurt
LD271433 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1224 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, Sept 27, 'SPA — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere left here today for Frankfurt after spending one night in this port city. He was bid farewell at the airport by Planning Minister Hisham Nazir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul, and chief of the royal protocol in Jidda 'Abd al-Aziz Jakhdar. The Tanzanian president flew into Jidda last night en route to Frankfurt.

UAE

Zayid Receives Sudanese President's Message
GF271330 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Sep (WAM) — His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri dealing with current Arab developments, African-Arab cooperation, African issues of common interest, and means of expanding and furthering relations between the two countries in various fields. The message was conveyed by 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, the Sudanese roaming envoy at the presidency and the Sudanese president's envoy, during his meeting with his highness the president at Al-Mushrif Palace this morning.

Military Source Denies Iranian Claims on Clashes

JN271914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military source has categorically denied Iranian allegations about infiltrating Iraqi territory and carrying out war operations there. The allegations were contained in an Iranian military communique issued today. The source announced that the Iranian claims about cutting off the Sayyid Sadiq-Halabjah road in the northern sector of the front and carrying out attacks against the Iraqi forces' positions are utterly baseless. He said that the Iraqis have become familiar with such Iranian lies.

The source affirmed the Iranian forces' inability to carry out any operation that can affect the Iraqi forces along the 1,180 km border with Iran and their inability to penetrate any Iraqi position at the front. The source stressed that any Iranian aggression against Iraq or the Iraqi forces will meet with a horrible fate.

Arab League Told of 'Imminent Iranian Aggression'

JN271934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, 27 Sep (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi met here today with Iraq's permanent representative to the Arab League, who said after the meeting that they had discussed the Lebanese situation and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Iraqi representative said that he conveyed to the secretary general of the Arab League the latest information about the imminent Iranian aggression against Iraq. He also informed him about the Iraqi military spokesman's statement which was issued today and which says that Iraq would strike at targets deep inside Iran in retaliation for any Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory.

Communique No 1,230 on 26-27 Sep Operations

JN271646 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,230 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 27 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces, which have been defeating the unjust Iranian enemy during the current war and which have been destroying its desperate attempts to penetrate Iraq's international border by inflicting heavy losses in men, weapons, and equipment on the enemy's forces of aggression, are capable, withGod's help and the zeal of their valiant men, of realizing further victories and defeating all of Khomeyni's adventures everywhere.

The results of the war operations at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. A brave force of our forward units raided the enemy positions opposite our positions in the central sector of the front. The Iraqi force clashed with the enemy troops using various weapons. In the ensuing swift battle, the enemy suffered 12 dead and many more wounded. Nine weapons emplacements, four infantry positions, and one vehicle were destroyed. The rest of the enemy soldiers fled from their positions in panic.

2. Our air force planes raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and units in the central sector of the front today. They also attacked military targets deep inside Iran, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy units, supplies, and weapons. A number of enemy positions and vehicles were set on fire. All of our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In the area east of Basra, two weapons and personnel positions were destroyed and those manning them were killed.

4. In the northern sector of the front, new groups of Iranians sought refuge with our forces in order to escape the tyranny of the ruling clique of rancor and barbarism in Iran. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The artillery of the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Mandali and its environs today, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 September 1983.

'Aziz Confers With Spanish Minister, Others at UN

JN280923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Fernando Moran, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, at UN headquarters yesterday. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the means to promote them. They also discussed current international developments, particularly the Iranian aggression against Iraq. The Spanish minister expressed his country's support for Iraq's positive stand on the peaceful efforts to end the war and settle the conflict.

Tariq 'Aziz also met with the Jordanian, Bahraini, and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, with whom he reviewed the topics on the UN General Assembly agenda.

Relations With Egypt Thought To Be Improving

JN272100 Baghdad Corner of Arab Egypt in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Samir 'Abd al-'Aziz Najm, head of the Iraqi interests section in Cairo today. They discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and the means of strengthening them as well as important issues in the Arab region. Najm said later that his meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, was within the context of the agreement reached with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who visited Egypt last July to give an impetus to bilateral relations in the various fields.

In the meantime, news agencies have reported that Iraq has decided to hold a cultural week in Cairo next month and that the Iraqi information minister will visit Cairo during the cultural week to hold talks on promoting cultural relations between the two fraternal countries.

It will be recalled that Samir Najm served as the Iraqi ambassador in Cairo until May 1979. He enjoyed the full respect of Egyptian officials. Diplomatic sources believe that his return to Cairo is a sign of rapprochement between the two countries.

Ramadan Receives Message From Poland's Obodowski
JN271257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from Janusz Obodowski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, dealing with the existing bilateral relations and the means to promote them.

The message was delivered by Polish Ambassador in Baghdad Antoni Czarkowski when Ramadan received him today. The ambassador communicated to the Iraqi official Poland's serious and continuing desire to expand and promote its relations with Iraq in the various domains. Ramadan expressed his satisfaction with the march of the historical relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Security Arrangements Committee Formed
NC272224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2208 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] A military source stated the following at midnight:

In implementation of the cease-fire decision issued on 25 September 1983, the committee charged with the observation of the cease-fire and its consolidation has been formed. The committee is comprised of Colonel Jean Nasif, Sharif Fayyad, Dr Joe Ghanim, and Ayyub Hamid. The committee will hold a meeting at 1000 on 28 September. The discussions at the first meeting will center on the consolidation of the cease-fire and the study of the means and methods ensuring the restoration of normalcy to the country. The Lebanese, naturally, attach great hopes to this committee and the practical measures, which it is supposed to adopt to spread stability and quiet, and restore security and peace to Lebanon.

First Meeting Held
NC281034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held its first meeting today in the Trad bank building between Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima. The committee is discussing means ensuring that no breach of the cease-fire takes place, measures to be adopted for restoring normalcy in the country, the withdrawal of alien armed men who entered the mountain area in recent weeks, and the Army's control over international highways. The committee is made up of Staff Colonel Jean Nasif, representing the Army Command; Joe Ghanim for the Lebanese Forces; Sharif Fayyad for the National Salvation Front; and Ayyub Hamid for Amal Movement.

Committee Concludes First Meeting
NC281211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1157 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee, which held a plenary session this morning for 2 hours, has concluded its meeting. Well- informed sources said every member put forward his subjects for discussion with open-mindedness and frankness. It was agreed to continue the meetings and to set up a joint center to be constantly informed of new developments with the aim to consolidate the cease-fire, to promote an atmosphere of calm for the citizens, and to facilitate their living arrangements.

Cabinet Reported Carrying Out Duties 'As Usual'
NC271235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Cabinet will hold its weekly meeting at the Presidential Palace in B'abda tomorrow under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers to follow up the developments in Lebanon, particularly following the implementation of the cease-fire agreement and the preparations for beginning a national dialogue. An official source outlined that the government continues to discharge its constitutional powers because when Prime Minister al-Wazzan put his resignation at the disposal of the homeland and the president, he did so to facilitate the president's mission in this phase and to pave the way for the establishment of a national unity government. However, President al-Jumayyil decided to take his time in accepting the resignation and asked Prime Minister al-Wazzan and his government to continue to discharge their responsibility until the landmarks of the new phase are clear.

The official source added: Therefore, the government is not regarded as having resigned, and it is not a caretaker Cabinet but a government enjoying all its constitutional characteristics and continuing to shoulder the burden of power in full as usual alongside the president.

Political Committee Meets at Palace 27 Sep
NC271254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace in Beirut on 27 September — recorded]

[Text] The Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee held its regular meeting at the Presidential Palace at noon today. The meeting was attended by the U.S., French, and Italian ambassadors and the British charge d'affaires. The meeting was also attended by the commanders of the multinational force, the Lebanese officers team, and the liaison body's coordinator general.

Dr Wadi' Haddad, President al-Jumayyil's adviser for national affairs, attended on behalf of President al-Jumayyil. He briefed the conferees on the current political atmosphere, affirming the quick efforts made by the regime in cooperation with friendly states — particularly Saudi Arabia and the United States — for reaching a cease-fire, thus paving the way for beginning a national dialogue, which the regime had called for several times.

Dr Haddad asked the states contributing to the multinational force to help Lebanon at the United Nations and in Lebanon to ensure the deployment of neutral observers to secure the cease-fire. The chief of the main military operations room at the Presidential Palace opened the meeting by presenting a report on the security situation in all Lebanese areas, stressing that the Army is completely abiding by the cease-fire even though some parties attempted to violate the cease-fire, martyring one soldier in Kayfun.

National Dialogue Committee To Meet Abroad
NC271354 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan expects the venue for the Dialogue Committee meeting to be defined either today or tomorrow. He said that the committee's first meeting will be held abroad.

Al-Wazzan Calls for Maintaining Unity

NC271743 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stressed to visitors today the need for maintaining the unity of the Lebanese people because unity will prevent the fragmentation of the country. The prime minister pointed out that Israel will not let Lebanon rest. Israel is seeking to fragment Lebanon and does not want Lebanon to exist.

Al-Wazzan, Egyptian Envoy Discuss Ties, Crisis

NC280944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The relations between Lebanon and Egypt and the Egyptian efforts to help Lebanon foil the plot to which it is exposed were discussed today during the visit which head of the the Egyptian interests section in Lebanon Salah Zaki paid to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan briefed the Egyptian diplomat on the Lebanese stance and on the aspirations of the Lebanese at this point.

Shaykhani Comments on Syria's Khaddam Interview

NC272100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Commenting on Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's interview with the French newspaper *Le Monde*, Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani said Lebanon hopes that a Syrian representative will attend the National Dialogue Committee's meetings. Regarding what Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam said in his interview with *Le Monde*, it proves that Syrian diplomacy adopted a stand in advance and this cannot possibly be accepted by the democratic spirit existing in this country. Minister Khaddam's statements confirm Syrian interference, direct or indirect, in Lebanese internal affairs. Although Syria and Lebanon were two parts of the Ottoman Empire in the past, Minister Khaddam must not forget that Lebanon had a special position in that empire in view of the multiple communities that existed in it and its desire to coexist despite the events which took place during the past century and which vanished one after the other up to the time of the 1943 Charter. But now the Muslims and the Christians have agreed to elect Lebanon as one ultimate, independent, and sovereign homeland within its existing borders.

When Minister Khaddam adopts such stands, he should tell us in the name of which of the Lebanese he adopts such stands. We are for a dialogue and I believe that the first dialogue must take place between the Syrian and Lebanese foreign ministers in complete independence and complete freedom without relying on the secondary currents which were favorably disposed to the political dialogue. I wish Minister Khaddam to come tomorrow morning to the house of every Lebanese — the Presidential Palace in B'abda — so that we may discuss together in complete freedom all the subjects he raised in his interview with *Le Monde*. This is not a challenge but a wish. Minister Shaykhani concluded his statement by saying that the Lebanese Government is open to any dialogue and it has no complexes, provided that there will be no preconditions. Finally, we are opposed to any veto, but we support sincere dialogue and any dialogue.

KUNA Reports on Political, Security Situation

LD272053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1811 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, Sept 27 (KUNA) — The fragile one-day-old ceasefire in Lebanon suffered a minor violation Tuesday afternoon due to limited clashes in southern Beirut at a time when Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt announced that a venue for the proposed national reconciliation dialogue is now the key stumbling block.

Exchange of light weapon fire were reported Tuesday evening between the Lebanese Army and the Phalangist Lebanese forces on the one hand and the Shi'ite and Druze militiamen on the other in the Ayn ar-Rummanah and high southern suburbs of Beirut. Sniper fire on the southeastern hamlets of Suq al-Gharb and Kayfun were also reported. Meanwhile, combatants on both sides were consolidating their positions including moving ammunition to the Ash-Shuf mountains area and erecting sand barriers, according to security sources.

In Damascus, Lebanese opposition Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Jublatt told KUNA the venue of the national reconciliation dialogue which was stipulated in the ceasefire agreement constitutes the key difference between the Lebanese Government and the opposition. He added the National Salvation Front, and the Lebanese Government had agreed on the formation of security and political committee. He did not elaborate.

The security committee is expected to try and stabilize the ceasefire which went into effect Monday morning. The political committee would be in charge of arranging for the reconciliation dialogue between representatives of the government and the opposition.

Meanwhile, sources close to the PSP said the Beirut government suggested the conference be held in the Lebanese Presidential Palace while the opposition insists, on "a neutral venue."

Junblatt, whose Druze militias supported by other Lebanese anti-government forces fought fierce battles against the Lebanese Army and the right wing Phalangist militias, added he will go to the upper [word indistinct] town of Hammana Wednesday to meet several Lebanese Army officers who deserted their units and joined the PSP militias during the fighting.

Junblatt was quoted Monday as saying in Damascus the ceasefire would only be a truce and warned that the national dialogue could be fruitless if the Lebanese Government failed to make political concessions. After his militias achieved considerable gains in the three-week fighting, Junblatt appears to stand a good chance to have a greater say for his estimated 350,000 Druze community in the government.

In Beirut, well informed political sources, however, cited two reasons for the delay in beginning the national dialogue. Parties to the reconciliation conference are stil waiting for a settlement on assigning international observers to monitor the ceasefire. The second reason involves the final formation of the Lebanese Government delegation to the talks where the legislative and executive powers are to be represented.

Meanwhile, the Beirut government reportedly tasked the four nations which contribute troops to the multinational force in Lebanon to help provide international observers to monitor abidance by the ceasefire. The request was tabled during a meeting at the Presidential Palace with the ambassadors of the U.S., France, Italy and the British charge d'affaires, according to the report.

In a related development, southern Lebanon municipality heads and mayors demanded that the Israeli-occupied south be high on the agenda of the national dialogue. In a statement, they said liberation of south Lebanon from Israeli occupation should be the crossroad where "all parties to the Lebanese national dialogue meet." Lebanon cannot be salvaged without the removal of the Israeli forces from the south, the statement said, noting that the future of Lebanon should find its foundation in justice and equality between all citizens away from sectarian or political hegemony.

ANSA Comments on Troop Supervision of Cease-Fire

AU262104 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpts](ANSA) — Beirut, September 26 — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, vetoed by Syria for a seat at future national reconciliation talks, handed his resignation to President Amin al-Jumayyil today as the long-awaited cease-fire took hold with only a few isolated incidents reported.

Presidential adviser Ghassan Tuwayni announced that the "national reconciliation committee", to be given the task of working out a new government formula and reforming Lebanon's political system, should be convened "within a few days". Among the urgent measures still to be settled is the choice of the "neutral observers" to supervise the cease-fire, according to the terms of the four- point cease-fire agreement. The United Nations has been asked to participate and, according to Tuwayni, "There will probably be a role for the troops of the Italian and French contingents in the multilateral force".

Last night, it was learned, Al-Jumayyil telephoned UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with his request for UN observers in Lebanon and Ghassan Tuwayni confirmed today that the project of flanking UN troops with members of the French and Italian contingents now in Beirut is under discussion.

Other diplomatic activities surrounding the onset of the cease-fire included Foreign Minister Elie Salim's telephone conversation Sunday with the French minister for external affairs, Claude Cheysson, and consultations between the Italian ambassador to Beirut and the head of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry Political Office, Khalil Makkawi.

Beirut Airport Will 'Probably' Reopen 29 September

NC271033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The public works and transport minister has said that Beirut International Airport will most probably resume its normal operation Thursday [29 September].

Edmond Ghusun, acting director general of civil aviation, has told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that takeoff and landing movements will be normal, although this is expected to be limited Thursday pending the arrival of Middle East Airlines and foreign companies' planes from abroad.

VOL: Syrians Training Iranians for 'Terrorism'

NC271603 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrians have set up two camps in Syria and Al-Biqa' to train elements of the pro-Khomeyni Hezbollah Party for acts of terrorism against the French interests and the French contingent with a view to exerting pressure on France to stop the arms supplies to Iraq.

RFL Reports Syrian Interference in Dialogue

NC271850 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The cease-fire is apparently, more or less, holding good despite some violations of which there were more today, including attacks on Lebanese Army positions in the southern suburb [of Beirut].

At the same time, the representatives of the antigovernment forces in the Security Committee, which is to supervise the cease-fire have begun putting obstacles in its way. They have refused to attend any meeting at the Defense Ministry or anywhere under the control of the legal Lebanese authorities. This rejection is backed up by further impossible Syrian conditions revealed in two declarations — one by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the other by Walid Junblatt.

In an interview with the French newspaper *Le Monde*, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has said that the role of the French in Lebanon alongside the Americans recalled the days of gunboat diplomacy and the crusades. He said that the sooner the multinational force departed the better. He called French policy in Lebanon unacceptable and unbalanced ignoring the objective realities of Lebanon. Mr Khaddam blamed France for saying its policy was not to be assimilated to American policy while: "in practice, it supports Al-Jumayyil". The Syrian minister reaffirmed his country's intention to have good relations with France in all domains and said he will meet Mr Claude Cheysson at the United Nations. With his habitual refinement of language and respect for Lebanese officials, Mr Khaddam called Prime Minister al-Wazzan a finished man, as the first consequence of a national dialogue would be a new government.

Carried away by his concern for Lebanon, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the opening of negotiations for the withdrawal of Syrian troops depended on the previous unconditional withdrawal of the Israelis, the annulment of the Lebanese-Israeli accord and the government of national union. If the Israelis remained and the Lebanese-Israeli accord was not annulled, the Syrians would not leave. A Lebanese Government of national unity would not ask the Syrians to leave but rather to help it get rid of Israel, concluded Mr Khaddam, no doubt with memories of the Syrian Army's proud record against Israel last year.

For his part, Walid Junblatt has practically made his own the words of the Syrian foreign minister. Speaking in Kuwait, Junblatt described the American-French intervention in Lebanon as another crusade to support Amin al-Jumayyil. Walid Junblatt also said that Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan had resigned on finding that he had been ruled out of political calculations. Junblatt concluded that the dialogue in Lebanon would be very difficult.

Against this background, the Lebanese authorities have been expressing their indignation at the continued Syrian interference and disregard for legal Lebanese institutions. The Syrian attitude has obliged parliament to hold a special session to assert its rightful role. There was a meeting of parliament today at Qasr Mansur presided by Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and attended by 47 deputies, among them were Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, deputy Joseph Skaf and former Premier Sa'ib Salam. The main subject of discussion was the latest cease-fire agreement, national dialogue, and the veto imposed by Syria and its allies on the participation in it of Kamil al-As'ad, as well as the lack of representation for the Al-Biqa' and for certain Lebanese religious communities. The meeting which lasted from 1000 to 1300 is to be resumed on Thursday [29 September].

Tripoli Communist Party Warned To Close Offices
NC271908 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Islamic Unification Movement last night addressed a warning to the Communist Party in Tripoli to close down its offices there and hand over members' weapons. The Communist Party's commands held contacts with their allies in the north, while some of the party's centers were fired at.

Syrians Bring Missiles Into Bhamdun at Night
NC280840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Syrian forces last night brought into Bhamdun SAM-8 missiles. Trucks were seen moving men and ammunition from 'Ayn 'Nub to Ash-Shuwayfat through Bshamun. At midnight last night, 25 trucks were seen moving armed men and ammunition between Ba'lshmayh and Al-'Abbadiyah. Another 50 trucks were seen moving on the (Ra's al-Matn-Urtada) line. Meanwhile, informed sources have said that more than 20 Israeli trucks loaded with food and medical supplies have entered the Ash-Shuf area in the past 48 hours.

Israeli 'Warships' Sighted; POW's Moved
NC280941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Six Israeli naval units are now cruising along the southern Lebanese coastal area between Az-Zahrani and Al-Awwali River bridge, and several Israeli warships are seen behind them. The Israeli army has moved many prisoners of war through the main street in An-Nabatiyah. Eyewitnesses said the prisoners are dressed in brown uniforms, their heads are shaved, and steel chains are tied to their feet. They waved to the people while the convoy crossed the main road.

Beirut: 'Third Party' Trying To Foil Cease-Fire
NC280919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Contacts are underway to settle the breach of the cease-fire by armed men in the southern suburbs of Beirut in the wake of the repeated attacks on the Army. It appears from statements of those concerned that there is a third party trying to foil the cease-fire and to discredit the parties which declared their commitment to it. Following last night's shelling and sniper fire on Army positions, armed men this morning opened bursts of gunfire on Army positions in Sannin and in As'ad al-As'ad and 'Abd al-Karim al-Khalil Streets.

Lebanese Forces Commander on 'Concessions'
NC272302 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2245 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] A Lebanese Forces' military commander tonight told REUTER that the Lebanese Forces are not ready to make any concessions which might weaken the sovereignty of the Christians in the country. The military commander added: The only concessions which we are prepared to make are the concessions that would benefit the Lebanese Army and government and not the Palestinians, Syria, Walid Junblatt,or others.

Economy Minister Returns From Cairo 27 September
NC271419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Economy and Tourism Minister Ibrahim Halawi returned to Beirut from Cairo this afternoon after conveying a message from President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to the Egyptian president. Minister Halawah has briefed President al-Jumayyil on the result of his talks with the Egyptian president. After his meeting with President al-Jumayyil, Minister Halawi said: I apprised his excellency the president of the results of my talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and of the support and enthusiasm that President Mubarak has shown toward the Lebanese issue. President Mubarak will raise the Lebanese issue with the international circles he will visit.

Political Figures Comment on Cease-Fire

PSP's Junblatt

GF271614 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Sep (QNA) — Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, has stated that he is "cautiously optimistic" on reaching positive results during the national dialogue which will be initiated soon. He noted that the security committee which will be formed today will meet in Khaldah and will include the warring parties to form the forces which will supervise the disengagement of the belligerents in order to stabilize the cease-fire.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper *AL-Qabas*, Junblatt affirmed his forces' commitment to the cease-fire. He described the U.S. and French intervention and that of other European fleets near the Lebanese coasts as a crusade.

Al-Murabitun's Qulaylat

NC280827 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 28 Sep

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun] has outlined to the Lebanese people and to the Arab and world public the implications and negative aspects of the cease-fire agreement.

Qulaylat criticized the manner in which the cease-fire was declared, thus distorting the significance of our freedom to make independent, national decisions and of our free will in confronting fateful affairs. It was surprising to hear about the agreement from the White House in Washington, from the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, and from U.S. President Reagan, who personally declared and confirmed the agreement.

Brother Qulaylat considered the first clause in the text of the agreement as a historic breach of the national and pan-Arab right. He wondered why the western area of the capital, Beirut, was excluded from participation , concluding that the red lines set out by the Zionists and isolationists prevented such participation.

After affirming that the cease-fire decision concerns us inasmuch as it serves the unarmed citizens, Brother Qulaylat emphasized that our national and pan-Arab commitments will drive us, when the need arises under the occupation and its implications, to say that we will fight by all means and available options and that we will resist any challenge or anything affecting our fundamental entity, dignity, national role, and Islamic will.

Qulaylat declared that Beirut, being the capital of steadfastness and dignity, will expose those who vetoed its participation and minimized its role and history in these critical Arab circumstances. It will give time, but it will not forget.

Former President Franjiyah

NC280935 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0720 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Proceedings of weekly press conference held by former President Sulayman Franjiyah in his palace in Ihdin on 27 September — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] President Franjiyah began his press conference by saying: This week the parties on the battlefield reached a cease-fire agreement. We hope that this cessation will be the end of events in the mountain area, which is dear to all Lebanese and which has for many years been the birthplace of politicians who shaped Lebanon's policy. I urge our brothers in the mountain to maintain levelheadedness, as they have always done. On this occasion, I must express my appreciation to Brother Walid Junblatt for the wisdom he used to spare the Christians as much damage as possible, especially in the old capital of Lebanon, Dayr al-Qamar.

Then the following dialogue took place between President Sulayman Franjiyah and the journalists:

Question: Will you accept the invitation and attend the national reconciliation conference which is expected to be held soon? What are your most significant proposals for the desired reform?

Answer: Of course I shall accept the invitation. But where will the meeting of this national committee, as it was called, be held? If it is held in Lebanon and the situation remains as it is today, I, of course, will not participate in this meeting. But if it takes place, as the National Salvation Front [NSF] had proposed, in Greece, in Tunisia at the headquarters of the Arab League, or — in view of the gracious efforts made by fraternal Saudi Arabia — in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I will, of course, be among the first to attend. The subjects which will be discussed are many. The first and most important is the cancellation of the agreement with Israel, dissolving the militias which are agents of Israel, and ending the taxes and protection money collected by the Phalangist gang from the citizens living in its area of influence. There are many other Lebanese and Arab subjects which I shall propose for the agenda. The most important issue which I will discuss will be the future of Lebanon from the political and especially the military standpoint.

Question: Your Excellency, the agreement has come to confirm the credibility of the Arab role in cooperation with Syria. Does this mean that the solution of the Lebanese crisis will be Arab?

Answer: If we want a solution that will be in favor of Lebanon, I hope it will only be an Arab solution. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and fraternal Syria proved that they have no other interest except the good of Lebanon — the good of Lebanon as seen by the sincere Lebanese and not by the agents of the Israeli enemy.

Question: The prime minister has surprised everyone by submitting his resignation. He explained the reason as his desire to open the way for the formation of a national unity government. How do you explain that?

Answer: I do not find this position by Prime Minister al-Wazzan surprising. He decided to take this position on the basis of the facts available to him. I wish him complete success in his private life. Who knows, he might be entrusted with forming the new Cabinet.

Question: Will the leaders of the NSF hold a meeting before they go to the national conference?

Answer: Of course, the NSF will hold a meeting before going to the national conference.

Major Sa'd Haddad

JN280906 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, yesterday told journalists: We congratulate the warring commanders on reaching a cease-fire. He added: How greately I had hoped that they would not wage this bitter fratricide but instead negotiate and divide paradise among themselves. He said: Had they done so, many innocent Lebanese lives would have been saved and much destruction, evacuation, expulsion, and fear avoided. It seems that the objective of the fratricide was to convince the warring commanders that they must sit down together to achieve personal gains at the expense of this poor people who were driven like goats to the slaughter and who were unaware of the reasons for what was happening.

Maj Haddad added: In the past, we advised those commanders that there was no justification for what was happening, because winning or losing a seat in parliament does not justify an arbitrary war. It would have been better if they had sat around the negotiating table, submitted all the subjects, and discussed them with a postive spirit. Maj Haddad added: Had they done so, inevitably they would have reached a conclusion.

Maj Haddad continues: A glance at the proposed participants in the dialogue shows that most of them have been in positions of responsibility since 1943, and that by their improper actions they have led the country to this miserable situation. In other words, Haddad added: They have almost wasted our independence. He asks: How can we resort to the same persons who destroyed the country? Had they been sincere to their homeland, they would have taken precautions before the catastrophe occurred.

Maj Haddad doubted that the reconciliation committee would reach an agreement, because the affairs of 1983 cannot be tackled by the mentality of 1943. Maj Haddad hoped that the cease-fire would hold, but he said: I believe that it is a temporary truce in which each group can reorganize and strengthen itself, and when it feels that it can resume the fighting and achieve gains on the ground, then it will do so, especially as Syria which emerged from this war with the appearance of having been defeated, will not accept this conclusion, which if successful would destroy the entire Syrian influence in Lebanon. Consequently, Syria would lose its influence on any other Arab state. He added: At the same time, the USSR will not agree on the establishment of a NATO base in Lebanon which would confront its influence in the Middle East and jeopardize its friendship with all the Arab states, and has become clear that the United States extends military support in the real sense of the word while the Soviet support remains like thunder and lightning without actually raining.

Maj Haddad called on the Lebanese youth not to become over enthusiastic from now on and follow leaderships that exploit them to achieve their personal interests. He said that he challenges the evacuees and the relatives of the dead and missing whether they know why they have been evacuated or their sons killed.

Maj Haddad concluded by advising Syria, after its failure in Lebanon and the failure of the Soviet support for it, and after it has become isolated, to resort to logic and hold peace talks with Israel immediately, because this is the best guarantee for the 'Alawite regime.

Haddad on Sectarian Rights

JN280930 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] This morning, Major Haddad commented on the sectarian representation in the esteemed dialogue committee as follows:

We do not pin great hopes on this committee which will not produce miracles. While the door of bargaining over the sectarian rights remains wide-open and the Roman Catholic community completely ignored, then on behalf of this community I say: We are ready to offer any possible concessions to enable the committee to reach a solution that would benefit Lebanon and the Lebanese. Maj Haddad added: We are ready to relinquish all our rights in the Chamber of Deputies, the Council of Ministers, and all the state's military and civilian institutions provided that these rights are given to the Druze and Shi'ite communities.

Maj Haddad said: I ask the Orthodox community to follow our example in this field instead of asking for any post, because the sons of the Catholic and Orthodox communities have offered large sacrifices for the sake of Lebanon for no return, and there will be no harm if they now sacrifice and gain sectarian representation.

Paper Confiscated for Publishing Marines' Photos

NC261346 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Today's edition of the newspaper *Al-Anba'* was confiscated. A source at the newspaper said the reasons for the confiscation are because the paper published photographs of some Marines in a certain area.

Khaddam Interviewed on Conditions for Withdrawal
PM280910 Paris Le Monde in French 28 Sep 83 p 3

[Interview with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Emmanuel Jarry in Damascus on 26 September]

[Text] Damascus -- While the Syrian press was taking a cautious attitude on Monday, 26 September, about the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon -- an agreement announced in Damascus the previous day -- Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam did not conceal his satisfaction. "The agreement reached is the result of the efforts made by Saudi Arabia and Syria and the development of the situation in the field," he told us. "This is an important step and we will do everything in our power to ensure that it is implemented."

Commenting on Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's offer to resign, Mr Khaddam said the latter is "finished" because the first consequence of the inter-community dialogue which is to follow the cease-fire "will be the formation of a national government in Lebanon." Mr al-Wazzan "ought to have resigned when the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon began. He became prime minister as the Muslims' representative. However there is a Muslim consensus against the Israeli-Lebanese agreement."

Question: How do you explain the fact that Syria became an essential participant in the negotiations on the cease-fire in a conflict which was originally purely inter-Lebanese?

Answer: In fact there were no negotiations with Syria but joint Syrian-Saudi mediation efforts. Saudi Arabia had discussions with President Amin al-Jumayyil, we had discussions with the National Salvation Front and the (Shi'ite) Amal Movement, whose conditions we passed on.

We Are Helping the Opposition To Restore a Balance

Question: Nonetheless you are supporting the Lebanese opposition both politically and in the field. That makes your position very different from that of Saudi Arabia...

Answer: That is true, we support Mr Walid Junblatt and the National Salvation Front. We consider that the Front's demands are just. But we have not intervened in the fighting. If we had wished to intervene, Mr Junblatt could have entered Beirut. We start from the viewpoint that Lebanon must remain united and independent and must enjoy full sovereignty. To achieve that it is necessary to restore a balance between the political and social forces in that country. For the time being we are helping the opposition to restore that balance so that Lebanon can stand on its own feet.

"We Are One People"

Question: You could be accused and, moreover, you are widely accused of interfering in internal Lebanese affairs....

Answer: The question of our relations with Lebanon is something which the Western countries have difficulty understanding. Until World War I Syria and Lebanon formed one country. We are one people. I will give you an example: Former Lebanese Ambassador to France Butrus Dib was a Syrian; he is from my village and was my teacher. He was secretary general of the Lebanese presidency and a presidential candidate. The nature of our relations requires a specific kind of cooperation between the two countries.

Question: Does the cease-fire agreement pave the way for negotiations on the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon?

Answer: The start of such discussion is linked to the prior and unconditional withdrawal of the Israelis and the annulment of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and the establishment of a government of national unity in Lebanon. The current Lebanese Government is not representative of the whole of Lebanon; it only represents a minority. When there is a government which expresses the will of all the Lebanese, we will be prepared to have discussions with it on anything which might help Lebanon.

Question: But if a future government of national unity asked you to withdraw your troops from Lebanon what would your answer be?

[Answer] "If the Israelis remain and if the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is not annuled we will not withdraw," Mr Khaddam replied firmly but he added: "a government of national unity would not ask us to leave but to help it get rid of the Israelis."

"Mr Cheysson Supports Mr al-Jumayyil"

Question: A few days ago Damascus radio accused France of "wearing the colonial helmet," and things have, to say the least, not been going well between Paris and Damascus over the past few days....

[Answer] "We are anxious to have good relations with France in all spheres, but France's role alongside the Americans reminded us of the days when gunboat diplomacy was practiced and also reminded us of the crusades," Mr Khaddam stated, expressing the view that Paris' current policy in Lebanon is "unacceptable and unbalanced" and "disregards Lebanon's objective situation."

Question: Nonetheless, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson clearly stated that France's policy in Lebanon could not be compared with that of the United States, and that is what Quai d'Orsay Secretary Francois Gutmann came to confirm to you a few days ago.

Answer: That is true, that is what Mr Cheysson said. But in practice he supports Mr Amin al-Jumayyil.

Question: But Mr Al-Jumayyil was elected president of the republic....

Answer: We all know that Mr al-Jumayyil was elected under the Israeli occupation, as was his brother before him.

Question: You accuse the countries in the multinational force of pursuing a "gunboat diplomacy" but, nonetheless, who fired on that force's positions?

Answer: The Syrian troops did not fire on the multinational force. They have not fired a single shot during this war. Quite the reverse; we advised the National Salvation Front to avoid confrontation with the multinational force.

Question: But do you not in fact want this multinational force to leave?

Answer: We want it to leave, and the quicker the better.

[Question] Mr Khaddam, who was due to leave Damascus this Wednesday for New York, where he will address the UN General Assembly, revealed that he would meet with Mr Cheysson there. A frank discussion between the chiefs of French and Syrian diplomacy on the subject of Lebanon will clearly not be useless.

U.S., Syria Reportedly To Clear Beirut-Damascus Road

LD280928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0806 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Sep (KUNA) — *Al-Qabas* today quoted a source in Washington described as informed, as having said "agreement has been reached between the United States and Syria, at the request of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil carried by U.S. envoy Robert MacFarlane, to clear Palestinian elements from the international road between Beirut and Damascus and not to allow any Palestinian military activity south of that road in order to achieve the final stage of the departure of Palestinian forces from Lebanon."

The source said "This agreement came in return for Syria's participation in the Lebanese National Reconciliation Committee and to avoid Israeli veto of this participation."

Observers link this agreement with what is currently taking place in Al-biqa', Al-Harmil and Tripoli.

Arab League's Klibi Praises Al-Asad in Cable

JN271230 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi praising the Syrian president and government's concern and clear-sightedness in patching up the discord in Lebanon. The following is the text of the cable:

In the wake of the success of the efforts being exerted to halt the fighting in Lebanon, it is my honor to extend to you the sincerest congratulations and to praise your clear-sightedness and concern and that of your venerable government in patching up the discord which has largely contributed to bringing about the desired settlement. Considering that during this crucial period I remained in contact with all the Arab and international sides to settle this crisis, I am pleased to stress to your excellency my personal readiness, and that of the Arab League, to resume work in order to support the agreement in the hope that it will be a turning point in the situation in the region and a harbinger of glad tidings to the Arab nation.

Papers on National Accord, Cease-Fire in Lebanon

JN271118 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 27 Sep (SANA) — In a commentary today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says: Anyone following the course of events in the Lebanese arena will reach a basic conclusion, that is, that the enemies of Lebanon are the enemies of the national accord — enemies which implant mines in the way of achieving this national accord. The most important of those enemies is Israel.

Ath-Thawrah adds: The coming stage, the stage of achieving a national accord, will be the real test of intentions and will clearly show who puts the interest of Lebanon and the Arab nation first, especially since facts have proved that Lebanon, the people, and nationalist Lebanon can impose its will and translate its aspiration, through valiant struggle, into a real situation that cannot be ignored or dismissed.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: The results of the battle of the mountain and the southern suburb derive their importance from the fact that it is the battle which paved the way for a dialogue on a national accord and foiled the delusive attempts to impose hegemony and control through the force of the Western fleets and the Zionist invaders.

In its commentary, *Al-Ba'th* says: In light of Lebanon's historical and present characteristics, a balance can only be achieved on the basis of full coexistence among all its sons, sects, and political groups. Any disruption of such an equation will create a bitter conflict, wars, and fratricide whose price will only be paid by the Lebanese people. Thus, all the Lebanese must arrange their affairs in light of this choice in which there is noalternative.

Al-Ba'th adds: The developments in the region, especially in the Lebanese arena, have created priorities on the agenda of the Lebanese national action. These priorities are represented by resisting the invasion and liberating Lebanese territory from the Zionist occupation without conditions or restrictions.

Al-Ba'th continues: If the United States and Israel have blocked the way to this choice throughout the past period, facts have proved that there is no alternative to the national accord and the Lebanese consensus to confront the occupation through a dialogue and an agreement on the proper formula in order to build the new Lebanon, and that any attempt to resort to arms to confront any political opposition will further complicate the situation and increase the dangers for Lebanon's future.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Arab Syria, while watching with concern all the possible preparations for the next step toward an accord in fraternal Lebanon and proceeding from its pioneering pan-Arab position, hopes that any agreement between the Lebanese will rise to the level of the responsibility shouldered by the parties to the dialogue. Proceeding from the same pan-Arab position, Syria also promises Lebanon and the Arabs to assist Lebanon in overcoming any ordeal until the liberation of the sacred Lebanese soil from the yoke of the hateful Zionist occupation.

Tishrin says: The results of the violent conflict that the United States and Israel ignited in Lebanon throughout the 3 weeks

which preceded the cease-fire agreement were not what Israel and the Phalangist party wanted.

Tishrin adds: The battles that the Lebanese National Salvation Front waged in the mountain and Ash-Shuf proceeding from its national and pan-Arab principles have refuted the dictum of the factional conflict which is adopted by Israel and implemented by the Phalangist party. These battles were also an expression of the struggle against the Israeli occupation and the NATO-U.S. interference in domestic Lebanese affairs.

Tishrin continues: The cease-fire decision was not achieved due to U.S. efforts, as the Lebanese authority claims, and President Reagan is not the one who benefited most from this decision. By the same token, this decision is not the first and last decision on the battle or the end of it because the forces that signed the agreement with Israel are still able to go back on their agreement on the cease-fire when they improve their military situation. This is one of the possibilities that we warn against.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: The Lebanese nationalist forces which are backed by Syria will resume their battle until the Israeli withdrawal is achieved and Lebanon is liberated.

Papers Note Attempts To Obstruct Lebanese Dialogue
JN280843 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Text] The commentaries and analyses in today's Syrian newspapers are devoted to the cease-fire agreement and the task of accomplishing a Lebanese national dialogue.

In a commentary entitled "The Accomplishment of National Dialogue Destroys the Roots of the Plot in Lebanon," *Al-Ba'th* notes the current intensified contacts to begin the process of national dialogue, for which the Lebanese people are impatiently waiting. This dialogue will lay down the sound bases for the emergence of a homeland that has an Arab policy and affiliation and that is free from any prejudice, rancor, and exploitation.

Al-Ba'th says: Some signs made by the Phalangist militias and Israel yesterday indicated that the issue of national dialogue might face some obstacles because the Phalangists and Israel, as has been made clear by events, have a real interest in the failure of any agreement asserting Lebanon's unity. In this regard, the paper notes the obstacles which the Phalangists and Israel began to place in front of national dialogue in an attempt to detonatethe Lebanese situation and prevent agreement.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: The cease-fire agreement and the beginning of national dialogue were really a large accomplishment not only for Lebanon, but also for the whole Arab nation because the agreement that was announced in Damascus meant the downfall of the plot against the entire region. Hence, leader Al-Asad emphasized that Syria will exert every possible effort to bring about the success of national dialogue. This means that Syria will continue work with all Arab nationalist forces to foil the major plot against Lebanon and the Arab homeland.

In a commentary headlined "Cease-Fire Is a Step Toward Accord, Not a Chance for the Plot," *Ath-Tharwah* warns the sides that are trying to obstruct the march of national accord in Lebanon. It says: It is time for those who harbor such bad intentions to realize that it has become impossible to restore the Lebanese situation which prevailed before the mountain battle in the same way as it is impossible for the Phalangists to monopolize power or fulfill their desire for hegemony and domination. Any such attempts will pose grave dangers to their planners and implementers alike. Neither Israel's support nor U.S. aid will manage to change this new fait accompli because the Pentagon fleets and aircraft cannot restore the previous situation in Lebanon.

Concluding, *Ath-Thawrah* says: Events have proven that an honorable and sincere national dialogue is the only sound basis for rescuing Lebanon from its predicament. Therefore, Syria welcomed the cease-fire and the notion of national dialogue. It will support every sincere national effort to begin dialogue and promote it to the level of a national accord which can bring about Lebanon's unity and resuce Lebanon from Zionism and its cancerous growths.

Multinational Force's Presence 'Unjustified'
JN272048 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1621 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Palestine Broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] O brothers on the path of revolution and liberation, when cease-fire in Lebanon has been realized and prior to national accord being achieved in this Arab country which has been suffering from fighting since 1975, it seems that President Reagan's administration will not retract its designs on Lebanon. There is talk about U.S. determination to deploy the U.S. Marines and their aggressive NATO allies, under the mask of the multinational forces, in the mountain and Ash-Shuf in order to replace the nationalist forces and set conditions for any national reconciliation.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz openly revealed these aggressive U.S. intentions when he spoke about U.S. determination to use force against the nationalist forces if these forces do not accept the deployment of the multinational forces in the mountain and Ash-Shuf. Shultz, who makes such statements and blatantly expresses the colonialist U.S. intentions in Lebanon, is the same secretary of state of the United States — the country which rushed the withdrawal of the multinational force from Beirut during the Israeli seige of West Beirut, only 20 days after their deployment, in order to enable the Zionists to occupy West Beirut and perpetrate the Sabra and Shatila massacres. [sentence as heard] At that time, the United States pretended that it had no interest in keeping its forces in Beirut. Now, when its forces are not needed, it is using all means not only to keep these forces and increase their number but also to expand the area of their deployment in Lebanon.

It must be made clear that nobody in the whole world now considers the so-called multinational forces in Lebanon to be neutral international forces. These forces are colonialist, aggres-

sive NATO forces whose presence is unjustified. The Lebanese people are capable of achieving national accord, with which they can save Lebanon from the tragedy it witnessed and is still witnessing.

Syrian-USSR Transportation Committee Meets

JN271505 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 27 Sep (SANA) — The USSR-Syrian talks held within the framework of the 11th session of the transportation subcommittee and emanating from the permanent Syrian-USSR committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation began here this morning.

The Syrian side, led by Amin Barzaghal, under secretary of transportation for railway affairs, and the USSR side, led by Kozlov, deputy minister in the Ministry of Transportation Construction, discussed the topics on the agenda concerning the railroad projects being implemented in Syria in cooperation with the USSR.

At the beginning of the session, Barzaghal praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in this current phase during which Syria is facing the most savage imperialist-Zionist onslaught aimed at imposing U.S. domination on the Arab nation. In his reply speech, Kozlov affirmed his country's support for Syria's just struggle and praised Syria's big achievements in all fields.

Arens Warns Lebanese Druze To Remove 'Terrorists'

TA280526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Israel has warned the Druze in Lebanon that if they do not remove the terrorists from their areas, Israel will do so. Defense Minister Moshe Arens said last night that over the past few days Israel has given this warning to the Druze several times. Arens also said that the IDF would not allow the terrorists to establish themselves north of the Al-Awwali line, and that it will continue to patrol north of this line as long as there is disorder and fear that the terrorists will approach the line. Israel will not withdraw the IDF from Lebanon before it achieves security arrangements that guarantee the peace of the Galilee.

Pledges To Protect Galilee

TA271809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens promised representatives of settlements and local councils in the northern part of the country that the situation that prevailed there before June 1983 will not recur, adding that he would do everything in his power to secure the safety and peace of the Galilee. The representatives of the settlements asked Minister Arens to make sure that the IDF is not withdrawn from Lebanon before maximum security is assured for the settlements. During a tour of their settlements, these leaders said that in the last year the security situation has changed, and this is manifest daily.

Junblatt Orders Palestinians Out of Ash-Shuf

TA281016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Druze leader Walid Junblatt has ordered all his party's branch offices in the Ash-Shuf Mountains to prevent members of the Palestinian organizations from infiltrating the area. This report was filed by Voice of Israel's Arabic Department monitor Sga'ul Menashe.

UN Observers Said Waiting To Enter Ash-Shuf

TA271620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Report from the north by Menahem Horowitz — recorded]

[Text] Some 50 UN observers are currently in Tiberias and Nahariyya waiting for an entry permit to proceed to Lebanon. According to the plans, these observers are expected to take up positions in the Ash-Shuf Mountains in order to observe the cease-fire. The UN observers had arrived from Damascus and Cairo to reinforce the UN contingent that has been in Beirut for about a year now. The UN headquarters or the Security Council is supposed to decide in the next few days on the future of the UN force in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the incidents in southern Lebanon involving armed militiamen and the blue-beret soldiers continue. Early this morning a UN jeep driving some 2 km northeast of Zar'it was ambushed inside southern Lebanon. There were also reports on a number of firing incidents between the UNIFIL soldiers and the civilian militia soldiers [phrase as heard].

[Announcer — live] Reliable sources in the United Nations have meanwhile denied the reports that the UN observers have already reached Nahariyya en route to the Ash-Shuf area, and reported that for the moment the United Nations has no intention of stationing any more observers in Lebanon.

POST Suggests Pullback Would Spur Syrian Exit

TA270859 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 27 Sep 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Respite for Lebanon"]

[Text] Three weeks and over 800 dead after the start of the latest round in the Lebanese civil war the guns fell silent yesterday morning, and for the most part stayed silent.

There were doubtless good practical reasons for the consent of all the main warring parties to the cease-fire agreement hammered out by Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan. President al-Jumayyil's army was already fighting with its back to the wall, and might not have been able to go on very long. The Druze scored a victory in the Ash-Shuf but were evidently reluctant to act too patently as Syria's proxy in trying to push their way to Beirut. And the Syrians themselves, for all their fiery "anti-imperialist" rhetoric, may have shied away from direct confrontation with U.S. military might.

These essentially negative motives did not, however, necessarily bode any positive readiness to contribute to Lebanon's pacification, except on partisan terms. The history of Lebanese truces has been a record of their violations, and it would be surprising if the present cease-fire were an exception. Druze leader Walid Junblatt has already warned that the war would be resumed unless the national reconciliation conference, which is a major feature of the agreement, produced a new order acceptable to the Druze. He spoke, ominously, in Damascus.

Sooner or later, indeed, the machinery of the mooted conference is likely to yield the sort of results Mr Junblatt is gunning for.

The language of the truce agreement pictures it as a guarantee of the enforcement of Lebanon's sovereignty over its entire territory, and of the establishment of peaceful coexistence among all the country's communities. But it is noteworthy that in this supposed process the role of Lebanon's present government is assigned a distinctly minor role. Among the twelve members of the conference, only three will speak for the Jumayyil regime, and the whole gathering is weighted against it.

It was thus fitting, perhaps, for Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan's cabinet to resign yesterday — to make way, as it were, for a new cabinet of national reconciliation.

Under the new political order now being proposed for Lebanon, Syria is apparently to share in the exercise of sovereignty over the country, in the same way that it is to participate — as

"observer" — in the conference. True, Saudi Arabia is also to take part in the same capacity, but it is plainly Syria that will be able to orchestrate the proceedings.

Syria's purpose would be to assure its hegemonial control of Lebanon under cover of a "national reconciliation." This could presumably be done by democratic means — by tilting the balance of political power in favour of the Moslems and the Druze, viewed by Damascus as its natural allies, who account for a majority of the country's population.

It might involve a scrapping of the unwritten National Pact of 1943, which granted the Christians, notably the Maronites, Israel's traditional friends, a preponderance of political influence in Lebanon. Mr Junblatt, in any case, yesterday hastened to make this demand.

Whatever the precise outcome of the conference, it will doubtless result in the Syrians extracting some major concessions from Mr al-Jumayyil as a condition of his remaining in office. Thus the president will be under pressure from Syria to tear up last May's unratified agreement with Israel. What Israel could do to prevent that from happening, now that national reconciliation is on Beirut's agenda, is difficult to see.

On the other hand Israel might make it clear, in response to such a move, that this country's interest lies solely in the safety of its northern border, and that, agreement or no agreement, it would be prepared to pull its troops back from the Al-Awwali River if a sufficient guarantee of that border were provided. This would, in fact, give ammunition to those Lebanese, and they are not only Christians, who want the Syrian Army to leave their country.

Peres, Shamir Disagree on Settlements in Talks

TA271609 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Report by Sha'ul Stav — recorded]

[Text] The issues discussed in today's meeting between the Likud and Alignment representatives were general political issues: the peace process, autonomy, relations with Egypt, the expansion of the peace circle, and how to include Jordan. Following today's meeting, Shim'on Peres said that his feeling regarding the chances of forming a national unity government has not changed.

[Begin Peres recording] In today's deliberations as well very basic disagreements have come to the fore. We have agreed only to hold another meeting either tomorrow or immediately after the holiday [29 September]. [end recording]

The differences, Peres said, are very clear and categorical. Peres clarified his party's position regarding the settlements:

[Begin Peres recording] We did not propose a freeze on settlements; we proposed selectivity with regard to the location of settlements. There are places where we support increased settlement and there are places where we reject settlement. [end recording]

Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the major issue on the agenda is Israel's political future; the settlements are only a single component in the entire spectrum involved here.

[Begin Shamir recording] The differences of opinion regarding the settlements stem from the differences of opinion regarding the political future of Eretz Yisra'el, whether there will or will not be territorial compromise. One cannot view the issue of settlements by itself. [end recording]

The foreign minister demonstrated optimism regarding the possibility of forming a national unity government, although at one point he used the phrase "I am convinced" and at another point the phrase "I believe."

[Begin Shamir recording] When I invited the Alignment's representatives to take part in negotiations to form a national unity government I knew the difficulties but I also knew, and I am convinced of this now too, that despite the difficulties it is possible to achieve the goal. [end recording]

The Likud and Alignment representatives sat down together for 3 and 1/2 hours today. Both parties emphasized the good atmosphere and the practical, thorough discussion. The next meeting will be either tomorrow or immediately after the holiday [29 September].

Shamir Comments

TA280719 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by party affairs correspondent Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] "If the Labor Party joins the government I do not know whether there would be a majority in favor of my view on the issue of the territories; there are good chances for some balance," Prime Minister-Designate and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the *Ha'aretz* correspondent yesterday. Shamir added that at this point in the talks it was too premature to discuss the distribution of portfolios to the Labor Party. However, he confirmed that he intends to give them two of three port folios: foreign affairs, defense, or treasury.

Shamir went on to say that a joint government may be established on the basis of the Camp David accords and the autonomy concept which could work together until a permanent solution is reached. Referring to the Lebanon issue, Shamir said there are hardly any differences of opinion between the Likud and the Labor Party. He noted that in the meantime the national unity government could concentrate on socioeconomic matters, promote the cause of peace with Egypt, strengthen our national position, and subsequently raise morale in Israel and in the diaspora.

Shamir said that the Labor Party talks about a territorial compromise although Jordan is not ready to discuss the matter. Referring to the settlements, Shamir said that there are areas which the Alignment wants to populate according to its own settlement plan for Judaea and Samaria. Replying to a question as to whether he would agree to carry out the settlement effort

according to the Labor Party's plan, Shamir said: "I am not in favor of geographically limiting settlement but this can be brought to the Cabinet for a decision. In certain cases, not all Likud members would vote one way and not all Alignment members would vote another."

Shamir further noted that if a national unity government does not come into being, a minority government may find it difficult to function and then it would be necessary to hold early elections. The results may be the same and bothbig parties will again need partners in order to set up a coalition.

Shamir added that he is pleased about the very fact that talks are being held. He observed that even if the talks with the Labor Party fail, they will still have been beneficial because of the dialogue itself. According to him, these talks will have an impact on future relations between the two parties. Shamir said that in his capacity as prime minister he will hold frequent talks with the leaders of the opposition, as is the custom in democratic countries.

Labor Party Consultations

TA280929 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0842 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A short while ago in Tel Aviv, Labor Party leaders ended their consultations in preparation for the next meeting with Likud leaders this Friday. Our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar reports that the Labor Party leaders decided that at the outset of the meeting they will again raise the disputed matter of the settlements. They said that unless an understanding is reached on this matter, there will be no point to discussing other matters that have not yet been considered, such as the economy. Therefore, the meeting might be the last one between the two sides about forming a national unity government.

The participants in this morning's consultations were pessimistic about the chances of reaching an understanding on the settlements and, as a result, the feeling remains that it will not be possible to set up a national unity government.

Poll Shows Navon Preferred Over Shamir for Premier

TA271446 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 27 Sep 83 p 1

[PORI poll]

[Text] Yitzhaq Navon and Yitzhaq Shamir are the public's preferred candidates for the premiership, with Navon leading by 1 percent. These are the findings of a nationwide PORI poll conducted at the request of *Ha'aretz* a few days before the president asked Shamir to form a new government.

In response to the question, "Who, in your opinion, is now best suited to serve as prime minister?" 22.2 percent said Navon and 21.2 percent said Shamir.

In third place, considerably behind, was Yitzhaq Rabin with 9.7 percent; in fourth place, David Levi (5.0 percent); in fifth place, Shim'on Peres (4.5 percent); and in sixth place, Moshe Arens (4.3 percent).

Outgoing Prime Minister Menahem Begin was only in seventh place with 3.2 percent, tied with 'Ezer Weizman. Ari'el Sharon followed with 3.1 percent.

It should be noted that in previous polls, less than 1 percent thought Shamir should be prime minister. PORI Director Refa'el Gil, who conducted the poll, noted that the meteoric rise in the popularity of the prime minister-designate is a recurrent phenomenon in Israel. While only a few percent supported Golda Me'ir before she became prime minister-designate, she enjoyed considerable popularity afterward.

A check of the source of support for Navon and Shamir showed that most of Shamir's support comes from Likud voters, who accounted for 71.8 percent of those wanting him as prime minister. Meanwhile, 55 percent of those who want Navon as prime minister are Alignment voters, and 31.1 percent belong to the "floating vote," those who are currently unable to say which party they will vote for in the elections.

Further analysis shows that Shamir's election victory in Herut Party Center is now accepted by Likud voters.

Almost half (48.2 percent) of those who declare themselves Likud voters regard Shamir as the most suitable candidate for the premiership, as compared with 10.4 percent who regard David Levi as most suitable; 7.4 percent who see Arens as most suitable; 6.5 percent who see Sharon as most suitable; and only 6.2 percent who now view Begin as most suitable.

The poll included a representative nationwide sample of 1,200 men and women.

U.S. Spokesman Denies Envoy Favors Any Candidate

TA271050 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] "U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis is in no way or form involved in any activity aimed at promoting any Israeli candidate for the premiership." This was stated by the spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv in response to a report in the English-language Israeli weekly, *Newsview*, that was cited in yesterday's edition of *Yedi'ot Aharonot*.

The spokesman added that such activity is the exclusive domain of Israelis, and that reports that Ambassador Lewis supports one of the candidates are groundless and ridiculous.

Sharir Criticizes Egyptian Tourism Policy

TA271521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir has said that Israel would not accept any arrangement by the Egyptian authorities preventing Egyptian citizens from visiting Israel. Speaking at a ceremony marking international tourism day in the Peace Forest near Jerusalem, the minister also expressed the hope that the day will soon come when all of Israel's borders will be open for tourism.

Egypt Arrests Four Sailboaters; Releases Three

TA280657 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0640 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Elat, 28 Sep (ITIM) — Four youths from Elat, all aged about 20, were arrested by the Egyptians yesterday when they steered their sailboat near Coral Island, south of Elat Bay.

An Egyptian coast guard unit spotted the sailboat and arrested the four. They were brought ashore for questioning on Coral Island.

Afterward the Egyptians returned three of them to Israel and transferred the fourth to An-Nuwaybi' for further questioning. It is still not known why he is being held.

Contacts Held

TA280937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Contacts have been held since this morning with Egyptian authorities in an effort to obtain the release of the four youths arrested yesterday when they steered their sailboat near Coral Island, south of Elat. Our correspondent David Friedman notes that for more than a year now representatives of the two countries have not discussed navigation in Elat Bay, and that the recent arrests of Israeli sailors stems from uncertainty about the boundary dividing Israeli and Egyptian territorial waters.

Bank Officials Deny Crisis, Urge Policy Changes

TA280600 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] "Although the foreign debt figures should not be a cause for panic, they are a warning of possible crisis if present trends are not changed," Bank of Israel officials said yesterday.

The officials were reacting to reports of increasing difficulties Israel is facing in the international credit markets. They denied that the situation is critical, but said that the government should immediately change its economic policies if it wants to avoid a crisis.

According to some sources at the Treasury, some of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's top aides warned him weeks ago that if increases in the foreign debt continue, Israel might face a very critical situation within 18 months.

Aridor, who is in Washington, met yesterday with Martin Feldstein, chairman of the U.S. president's council of economic advisers, and is due to meet today with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

Although the Treasury denied recently that Aridor would be dealing with issues of economic policy, the ministry spokesman said yesterday that the talks with the Americans are indeed centred on economic developments in Israel.

'Slight Improvement' Registered

TA261047 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 26 Sep 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Yitzhaq Dish]

[Excerpt] Israel's external debt grew by some $550 million during the first half of 1983 and it now stands at $21.45 billion.

The debt grew by only 2.6 percent during the first half of 1983 whereas in 1982 there was a steep, record rise of 14.7 percent.

Ma'ariv has learned details about the external debt for the first half of 1983. There has also been a slight improvement in the debt's composition: Long-term debts have increased while short-term debts have decreased.

During the first half of 1983:

— Long-and medium-term debts amounted to 86.8 percent of the total debt quoted in foreign currency compared to 85.1 percent at the end of 1982.

— Short-term debts dropped from 15 percent at the end of 1982 to 13.2 percent at the end of June 1983.

The external debt grew during the first half of the year mainly because of government loans whereas the private sector's debt registered only a slight increase. This development stems from the fact that at the end of 1982 the Bank of Israel banned foreign currency loans from overseas.

President Herzog To Meet Reagan Late November

TA241943 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] President Hayim Herzog will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan toward the end of November. The meeting will be held at the White House in the last week of November. Our correspondent reports that Mr Herzog has been invited to be the guest of honor at the meeting of the Federation of U.S. Jewish Communities that will be held in Atlanta. While in the United states, the president will probably address the UN General Assembly.

Construction in Hebron Jewish Quarter Proceeds

TA271202 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 27 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] In the area of the Avraham Avinu Synagogue in Hebron, workers have begun removing piles of rubble from the Arab homes that were destroyed. Up to now this work had been barred by a High Court injunction, but following an agreement between the municipality under appointed Mayor Zamir Shemesh and the Civilian Administration, the injunctions was rescinded.

Our correspondent has learned, however, that landownership problems are blocking the implementation of the government's

decisions concerning the Avraham Avinu Synagogue area ("to develop the fabric of the Jewish court in the Hebron Jewish quarter, with an eye to restoring it"). While it is true that the land is registered in the name of Jews, many are not in Israel (but in Canada or Australia), and are difficult to locate. Others oppose construction in the area "because they support Peace Now" —or so they told those who approached them. The Hebron municipality under Shemesh has approved the delivery of three mobile homes to the area.

It has also been learned that construction at Bet Hadassah has run into financial difficulties.

ALGERIA

CPCZ's Bezel Arrives on Official 1-Week Visit

LD272321 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 27 Sep (APS) — Vaclav Bezel, CPCZ Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, [word indistinct] arrived in Algiers for a week's official visit in response to an invitation from the Algerian General Labor Union. The Czech delegation will hold a series of meetings with Algerian officials and visit economic, social, and cultural establishments.

Finance Minister Leaves for IMF Talks

LD271512 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 27-09-83 (APS) — Mr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member, finance minister left Algiers for Washington where he will head the Algerian delegation to the works of the annual assembly of the World Bank governors and the International Monetary Fund as well as to the meetings scheduled on the same occasion such as the 24 Committee, Interim Committee,and Committee for Development. Apart from this conference. Mr Benhamouda will preside in Washington over a meeting of governors of Arab Funds which is to examine statutes of the funds in conformity with what was decided in Algiers during the latest conference of governors of Arab Funds.

LIBYA

Interior Minister on North African Summit

LD280002 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sept 27 (KUNA) — The North African Arab states will shortly hold a summit to discuss the armed American intervention in Lebanon, the Libyan Interior and Justice Minister, Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy told a news conference here last night. Az-Zuwayy, who is in the last leg of a North African tour, described the armed American intervention in Lebanon as "a serious precedent that can be repeated in any other Arab state unless a firm Arab stand is taken."

He said that during his present tour, he delivered messages from the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the heads of state he visited on the need to take a united action "against the new crusade assault led by the United States with the support of some Christain European countries" which he did not name. "The American Administration is using the fascist Lebanese Phalange Party as a spearhead in its new crusade war against the Muslim masses in Lebanon and the Arab nation," he went on saying. Az-Zuwayy called for evacuation of the four-nation multinational force from Lebanon and an end to Israeli occupation of parts of that country either by implementing the United Nations resolutions or by war. The Libyan official defended the stand of the Soviet Union during the recent civil war in Lebanon, as opposed to the American support for the Phalange Party, saying Moscow offered full moral support and supplied Syria with the necessary weapons. "We can not possibly ask the Soviet Union to come and fight on our behalf," he said. Az-Zuwayy expressed his country's willingness to attend the forthcoming Arab summit in Riyadh "if the Arabs agree to convene it," but hastened to add it might not be necessary for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to head the Libyan delegation.

Chad President Says Libya Has Not 'Intervened'

LD272357 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Sep (JANA) — President of the Unified Legitimate Government of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, has refuted allegations that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has intervened in the struggles in Chad. President Goukouni Oueddei said that allegations about Libyan intervention are a fabrication by the Ndjamena rebel Hissein Habre to enable him to obtain support from the U.S. Administration, the French Government,and the rest of the parties backing him.

President Goukouni Oueddei accused the U.S. Administration and France of slaughtering and attacking the people of Chad. He was interviewed by a delegate of the British supervisory body in Tripoli. He said that the rebel Habre is considered to be an agent of the U.S. Administration, which uses him as a means through which it can threaten the Jamahiriyah, and this is one of the reasons for U.S. intervention in Chad. President Goukouni Oueddei affirmed that the only forces opposing the rebel Habre are those of the Unified Legitimate Government of Chad. He explained that Zionist soldiers are working with the forces which the Zaire regime sent to Chad to participate with Habre in the war he is waging against the people of Chad. This is in addition to the other European mercenaries hired in the Belgian capital.

JANA: Israeli Troops Return to Lebanese Town

LD271631 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 27 Sep

[Text] Beirut, Dhulhijah 20, Sept 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — People arriving from southern Lebanon have reported that a Zionist contingent of 200 soldiers, 60 tanks, a troop carrier, 20 vehicles, and ten jeeps returned to position itself once again at the town of Karkha in Jazzin Province. This position was vacated by the Zionist forces, on the 25th of last month, amidst news of decreasing the number of Zionist forces in the area between Jazzin and (Uifon) in the south. On the other hand a Zionist patrol put an explosive device in Al Awqaf St. in Sidon, which on exploding injured a number of the inhabitants and caused material damages to nearby buildings and cars.

Clashes in Somalia, Rush To Join Front Reported

LD271342 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Important and sudden political changes are expected to occur in Somalia at any moment. The flow of thousands of citizens, including large numbers of the Somali Armed Forces, to join the Somali National Salvation Front is being noticed. Fierce clashes are taking place in the provinces of Galguduud, Hiran, and Togdheer between the agent Barre and the Somali National Salvation Front. Clashes and mutinies have taken place

among units of the Somali Army in the aforementioned regions. Observers consider it is the last hours of the Siad Barre regime.

MOROCCO

King Hassan, President Reagan Discuss Middle East

LD271406 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] New York, Sept 27 (MAP) — The Middle East issue was at the center of the talks held here Monday between King Hassan II of Morocco and United States President Ronald Reagan, stated Mr George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, at the end of a working luncheon hosted by the American President in honor of the Moroccan monarch. Mr Shultz underlined the particular interest King Hassan II grants to the issue of the Middle East. He said that the monarch has a large knowledge concerning the crisis in the Middle East. Another White House official said President Reagan has been "impressed by the great knowledge, and the wisdom of King Hassan II regarding all issues" dealt with during the talks. "The viewpoints of the monarch are of a great perspicacity," he said.

The working luncheon was attended on the Moroccan side by Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira , adviser to the king; Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs; Mr Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, minister of state general; Moulay Hafid Alaoui, minister of the royal household, protocol, and chancellory; Mr Ben Jelloun, ambassador of Morocco to the United States; and Mr Mehdi Zentar, permanent representative of Morocco to the United Nations. On the American side, it was attended by Mr. George Shultz, secretary of state; Mrs Jeane Kirpatrick, permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations; Mr Michael K. Deaver, assistant chief of staff of the White House; Mr William P. Clark, adviser to the President for national security affairs; and other officials. King Hasssan II arrived in New York on Sunday. He is to address the United Nations General Assembly this Tuesday.

TUNISIA

Foreign Affairs Secretary Visits Moscow

LD211224 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow 21 Sep (TAP) — Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow the day before yesterday on a 2-day working visit, within the framework of the regular consultations between the two countries, to facilitate the exchange of opinions concerning the most important international issues and subjects of joint interest and the study of the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Hakim Criticizes Moroccan Negotiation Refusal

LD271228 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 27-09-83 (APS) — During the latest meeting of the implementing committee of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, Morocco showed the despice [as received] it has about the decisions and Africa's will and its refusal of the African and the international legality by answering negatively the offer made to start negotiations with the Polisario Front resolutions, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, foreign affairs minister declared in Paris yesterday.

The Saharan minister interpreted this refusal as a deliberate will by the Moroccans to prevent the process leading to peace in the region from being implemented. Morocco by being stubborn, continues to favour the military way, which in its eyes, enlights [as received] the situation."

Morocco wants to dive the Organization of African Unity in the crisis and set fire in the whole region of northwest, a scheme that the secretary general of Polisario Front, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, condemned in two letters addressed to the members of the UN Security Council and to the acting president of the Non-aligned Movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

We draw attention of the five members of the United Nations Security Council on the fact that any military aid to the aggressive regime of Rabat is an encouragement to defy Africa," Mr Ibrahim Hakim underlined and in these conditions, we will draw conclusions.

Members of the UN Security Council must draw conclusions after the rejection by Morocco of the international legality. The Saharan minister insisted for this council has the responsibility of peace and international security. [sentence as received] Discarding any formula of indirect negotiation with Rabat regime, the head of the Saharan diplomacy underlined that the only relevant framework for negotiations between Morocco and the Saharan people is the African one.

Condemning the U.S. aid, precisely provided for Morocco, Mr Ibrahim Hakim said the latter remains without efficiency over the combatant will even the wall strategy is over passed now. [sentence as received]

Mr Ibrahim Hakim said, that the problem of Western Sahara was imposed as a permanent point of discussion of the UN Committee of Decolonization and the debate over the decolonization of Western Sahara is more than ever on the agenda, of the present session which will open in the coming days.

He furthermore noted that a neat convergence between the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the United Nations over this particular problem, for the resolutions of these two international instances [as received] to condemn the aggression against Western Sahara.

He moreover refused, any idea of a united Arab Maghreb, bearer of well being and happiness, without the presence of Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, such a Maghreb cannot be built on injustice. There will be possibility of a great Maghreb when Morocco will have withdrawn its forces from the Western Sahara, a great Maghreb where six independent countries, the head of the Saharan diplomacy added. [sentence as received]

KENYA

Five Cabinet Ministers Lose Seats in Election

EA272239 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The minister for higher education has become the fifth cabinet minister to lose his parliamentary seat. He lost the Kangema parliamentary seat to Mr John Njoroge Michuki, who polled 18,014 votes against Kamotho's 15,630 votes. Other ministers who have lost their seats include the minister for lands, settlement, and physical planning and former MP for Laikipia West, Mr G.G. Kariuki; the labor minister and former MP for Kitui Central, Mr Mbathi; commerce minister, Mr Okwanyo; and the minister for agriculture, Dr Waiyaki.

In Langata an assistant minister for natural resources and environment, Mr Philip Leakey, has retained his seat. Mr Leakey polled 10,244 votes against his closest rival Mr Ramogi Ochieng Oneko, who polled 8,758 votes. In Nyeri, Mr Nderitu Githua has also retained his seat, which he won in a by-election. He polled 23,003 votes against 17,946 votes by Mr Waruru Kanja and 12,870 votes by Mr Joel Muriithi.

So far 10 assistant ministers have lost their seats. They include an assistant minister for health and the former MP for Kirinyaga west, Mr James Njiru — Njiru lost the seat to Mr John Matere Kereri — Mr Henry Wariithi, an assistant minister for industry and former MP for Mukurweini, who lost the seat to Mr Ngumbu (Mayani); Mr Kassim Mwamzandi, an assistant minister for water development and former MP for Kwale east; and Mr Fred Kalulu, assistant minister for regional planning, science, and technology and former MP for Mbooni.

The ministers who have successfully defended their seats include the minister for industry and former MP for Nyaribari, Mr Andrew Omanga; the minister for water development and former MP for Embu south, Mr Nyagah; the minister for energy and former MP for Meru central and Kabeee, Mr M'mbijiwe. Others are the minister for foreign affairs and former MP for Kisumu Rural, Dr Ouko; the minister for regional planning, science, and technology, Mr Nicholas Biwott; the minister for cooperative development, Mr Matano; the minister for culture and social services, Mr Olitipitip; the minister for basic education, Professor Jonathan Ngeno; the minister for works and housing, Mr Rubia; and local government minister, Mr Moses Mudavadi.

More reports say 18 assistant ministers have retained their seats. They include Mr Philip Leakey, who is the immediate former MP for Langata; Mr Eric Khasakhala, who is the immediate former MP for Emuhaya; Mr Njenga Karume for Kiambaa; Mr Katana Ngala, Kilifi North; Mr Wilberforce Kisiero for Mount Elgow; Mr Martin Shikuku, Butere; and Mr Fred Gumo for Kitale East.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan on Reason for Officials' Detention

EA271642 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Reports reaching us from Mogadishu confirm that some senior officers and politicians of General Barre's regime were held in police custody for 48 hours when it was learned that General Barre had an epileptic fit while in Saudi Arabia. The reports say that the arrested officials included Second Vice President Husayn Kulmiye Afrah, the chairman of the so-called People's National Assembly, and at least (?six ministers). The measures taken can be (?described as the result of suspicion) among the officials of the dictatorial regime. This clearly shows [words indistinct].

Radio Halgan Reports Opposition Forces Attack Base

EA280215 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Reports reaching us from the bases of the SNM [Somali National Movement] wing of the Somali opposition forces say that SNM fighters have attacked a base belonging to loyalist Barre troops near the town of (Khatumo) in the northwest region. Reports add that 31 loyalist Barre troops were killed and extensive damage done. Quantities of arms, ammunition, weapons, and rations were totally destroyed. After this incident, the Barre regime's representative, General Gani, ordered a massacre of Somali citizens in and around the town of (Khatumo). The regime forces killed the town's police commandant and a soldier. Many innocent civilians were also killed near the town of (Khatumo).

TANZANIA

State House Announces 'Minor' Changes in Cabinet

EA272058 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] President Nyerere has made minor changes in the cabinet. He has appointed Lieutenant Colonel (Esley Simon Mwakiambiki) deputy minister in the Ministry of Defense and National Service. A statement issued by State House in Dar es Salaam says that Lt Col (Mwakiambiki), who is MP for Rungwe district, replaces Ndugu (Steven Kibona). Ndugu (Kibona) has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance to fill the post left vacant by Ndugu Venance Ngula, who resigned last month. President Nyerere has also appointed Colonel Rashid Makame (Mnalihinga), who is a National MP, as the Mbeya regional commissioner in place of Ndugu Mike Baruti, who has been granted sick leave. The appointments take immediate effect.

UGANDA

UJA Statement Deplores Questioning by Ministers

AB270905 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Kampala, Sept 27 (AFP) — The Uganda Journalists Association (UJA) has issued a statement deploring a move by two cabinet ministers earlier this month to question local newspaper reporters in front of television cameras and radio microphones over a story alleging children were being kidnapped in Kampala. "The association condemns the manner in which senior journalists were summoned and subjected to something akin to a public trial on radio and television," a statement issued in Kampala by Association Chairman Augustine Apecu said. The statement followed an extraordinary meeting of the Association's Executive Council, which stressed that the UJA would continue to urge its members to "stick to professional ethics and practices".

Early this month, several independent Kampala vernacular dailies published stories alleging that people were kidnapping primary school children in the city. The reports created a scare in the Ugandan capital, leading many parents to stop their children from going to school and creating a sharp drop in class-room attendance.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting David Anyoti, along with a minister of state in the president's office, Chris Rwakasisi, summoned the reporters and questioned them in Kampala, and the proceedings were telecast later on Uganda television. Most of the reports had been based on information said to have been given by headmasters of several schools in Kampala, but the headmasters denied the reports in the news programme, and the reporters in the end said they were "not sure".

The association's statement at the same time praised President Obote and his vice-president, Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga, for the "open way they have treated journalists" and said the UJA would continue to play its part in national reconstruction.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AFP Reports Opposition Party Established

AB271245 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 27 Sep 83

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Bangui, Sep 27 (AFP) — A new opposition party has been formed in the Central African Republic to fight the military regime of General Andre Kolingba, reliable sources here revealed today. Members of the country's traditional opposition, officially banned under the regime, held a secret meeting at Moyenne-Sido near the Chadian border in early August, the sources said.

Around 70 people attended the meeting and agreed to set up the Central African Revolutionary Party. Leaders were chosen and those present agreed the party should follow a "resolutely progressive" line. The meeting denounced the policies of the military government, led by General Kolingba for the past two years.

The party includes members of the Central African People's Liberation Movement, the Ubangi Patriotic Front, Workers' Party and the Central African National Liberation Movement. The People's Liberation Movement was led by Ange Patasse until he went into exile in Togo in March last year. The Workers' Party leader, Abel Goumba, was recently released from prison by the Central African authorities. The National Liberation Movement, seen by observers as pro-Libyan, hit the headlines when it claimed responsibility for a bloody bomb attack at a Bangui cinema on July 14, 1981 in which several people were killed.

Over the last few months, former General Francois Bozize, a one-time information minister, has become an important figure in the national liberation movement. He was demoted and sacked from his government post following a coup attempt in March last year. Mr Bozize and one of his alleged accomplices, former General Alphonse Mbaikoua, who was justice minister at the time, managed to get out of Central Africa. Mr Bozize fled to France and Mr Mbaikoua to Chad.

Since then, both men have been trying to reorganise the Central African opposition. Mr Bozize is thought to have increased his contacts with opponents of the Central African regime in Benin and Congo, and Mr Mbaikoua recently went to the Congolese capital of Brazzaville, where several Central African opposition members live.

The Central African authorities have refused to confirm or deny whether the meeting at Moyenne-Sido took place. All official sources would say was that a meeting of the Central African opposition — but also some Chadians and Cameroonians — was due to be held in Lim near the Cameroon border in late July but that the meeting was cancelled at the last minute.

Official circles do not deny the existence of the new revolutionary party but have refused to make any comment. They point out that General Kolingba was warmly welcomed in August when he went to Bossangoa, capital of the cotton-producing Province of Ouham which is traditionally an opposition stronghold. The Central African leader praised the peasants of the region, who had increased production of cotton, the country's main cash crop, by 10,000 tonnes.

Three weeks later General Kolingba ordered the release of 64 political prisoners to mark the second anniversary of his coming to power, a gesture that was welcomed by several opponents of the regime. But General Kolingba is thought to have no intention of repeating the attempt by his civilian predecessor, David Dacko, to introduce a multi-party system. The ruling junta has merely said it plans a return to some kind of constitutional rule by 1985, with a presidential election, creation of a national assembly and the formation of just one single political party.

CHAD

Habre To Attend Vittel French-African Summit

LD272340 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Summary] The first details concerning the French-African summit have been officially released. The summit will open next Monday in Vittel. All the 37 participants in the last summit held in Kinshasa have been invited. Twenty-three heads of state will attend the summit including King Hassan of Morocco, who will attend a French-African summit for the first time. Thirteen countries will send observers. The Somalian and Liberian presidents will also attend. Twenty heads of state of French-speaking countries will be received at dinner in the Elysee Palace by President Mitterrand on the Sunday preceeding the summit. The summit will start at 1500 on Monday with speeches by Francois Mitterrand and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and end on Tuesday evening with a plenary session followed by a press conference. Madagascar, Cameroon, and Algeria will not take part in the summit but asked to be officially informed about the results of the summit. President Hissein Habre of Chad will take part in the summit.

Bardai Warns of Further Attacks in Ndjamena

AB271923 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] We express our indignation over the watchdog role that socialist France is playing for the yelping Ndjamena dictator in the barbaric repression of our masses. It is unthinkable that a so-called peacekeeping force should not only ensure the training of the FAN, but also guard their rear bases to enable them to withdraw entirely from the northern front and devote themselves to the fighting on the southern front. The FAN has now realized that it is not enough to stop the fighting on the northern front to end the war. The national liberation process is invincible. Did Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei not tell journalists that very soon our commandos would perpetrate attempts in Ndjamena itself? Well, this has been achieved with the attempt of Gredia, right in the capital. This is only the beginning.

GHANA

PNDC Member Asks Cooperation With East, West

AB250650 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Ebo Tawiah, has stressed the need for Ghana to keep abreast with developments in all fields of human endeavor. The country must continue to cooperate with institutions of higher learning in both Western and Eastern countries as well as in the nonaligned countries. Ebo Tawiah was speaking at a forum organized by the Soviet-trained Ghanaian Graduates Association to mark the 74th birthday of the first president of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, in Accra yesterday. He asked Ghanaian experts who have acquired knowledge and skills from the Eastern European countries to place their experience at the disposal of the government to find effective answers to what they described as the intellectual anarchy in the universities.

Dr Nora Bonsu-Bruce of the Police Hospital said Dr Nkrumah realized that the health system needed a change, and this, she said, meant more health centers and posts to cater for the people. But Dr Bonsu-Bruce said no impact has been made because more attention has been given to structures which do not offer any meaningful service. She, therefore, appealed to the government to help find lasting solutions to the health problems to avoid a situation which compels the few medical officers in government hospitals to leave the public service. The secretary for local government, Kwame Dwemoh Kesse, who was chairman for the function, said to the people of Africa, Kwame Nkrumah was a great man. This is because he set the blaze for attacking colonialism to bring about national liberation.

Canadian Company To Drill Two Oil Wells

AB272130 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] A Canadian company, Petrol Canada International, has approved the drilling of two wells in Ghana for the exploration of oil in Ghana. The two wells are estimated to cost $23 million. The decision taken by the board of the Canadian company was announced in Accra today by the secretary for fuel and power, Appiah Korang, and the Canadian high commissioner to Ghana, Frederick Livingstone. Appiah Korang also confirmed the Ghana Government's decision that the drilling of the two wells should proceed. The secretary explained that the bilateral agreement resulted from a request from Ghana for technical and exploration expertise from Canada. The agreement specified that the two wells are to be drilled in the south Tano structure. Also, the agreement involves a technical assistance component that would permit Ghanaians to take over the project once the Canadian company has completed the initial drilling program. The high commissioner, Mr Livingstone, announced that the drilling ship, [name indistinct], is expected to begin drilling assessment wells in early December. The chairman of Petrol Canada International, Peter Tero, is expected to visit Ghana before the end of November to sign a bilateral agreement on the project.

Commentary Warns Hassan To Accept Plan

AB251130 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last Thursday marked another important day in the history of the SDAR, a former Spanish colony which under the military wing of the Polisario Front has waged a 7-year war against Morocco. The day is important because a series of talks on the Western Sahara issue and plans for an immediate ceasefire in that region opened in the Ethiopian capital.

It will be recalled that at the reconvened 19th OAU session in July, a special committee, the OAU Organizing Committee on Western Sahara, was charged with the specific duties of organizing negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario to bring an end to the conflict in the area. The committee was also expected to draw up a program for referendum in the SDAR to determine if the people will want independence or integration with Morocco. This successful arrangement, which comes close to a peace plan for the area, was possible thanks to the decision of the SDAR delegation to abstain voluntarily and temporarily to prevent another boycott of the OAU. Of course, the will of the Western Saharan people to be identified with the new republic and to be recognized as a free people who are masters of their own destiny has been clear throughout the struggle. It has also been demonstrated by the massive strong support of the populist movement which the Polisario Front enjoys.

All the same, the decisions of the OAU should and will be supported by all so that whatever decisions arrived at will be the voice of one great African Continent. In the midst of all this goodwill for the meeting stands the most recent speech of the Moroccan King Hassan II. In this speech, made in July, the Moroccan leader is quoted as saying that even if the result of the referendum favors the new republic, Morocco would not be compelled to hand over freedom on a silver platter to a bunch of mercenaries. These utterances coming barely 2 months before this present meeting are indeed disturbing and call for deep reflection from all African leaders. For even though they may be mere words, they certainly do make the OAU look foolish and virtually impotent in the face of problems affecting the continent. From all indications, the Government of the SDAR has accepted the decision of the OAU for a peaceful solution to the crisis. It is also satisfying to note that African leaders are firm in their stand to approach the call for negotiations and deliberations. If Morocco thinks she can generate fear, anxiety, and uncertainty among OAU member nations and the members of the special committee simply by making such unsavoury remarks on public platform, then she must be cautioned seriously. It is common knowledge that of late she is stringent in her uncompromising stand by financial and military support she enjoys from the USA.

The Polisario Front has made enough sacrifices. It has come a long way to get close enough to total liberation and it will certainly not give up the fight. The bitterness of colonialism and neocolonialism are not easy to forget and any nation that has been through such periods will not hesitate also to appreciate the value of freedom and the right to it.

The SDAR has a well trained army behind it and Morocco recognizes this (?picture) vis a vis her own crisis-torn country besieged with economic problems of different kinds. Morocco's allies will be doing her a greater service if they advise her to quit the war instead of pumping money into the country to finance the war, a situation which would only help to increase the economic debris piling up in that country. African history is full of similar examples among which can be cited the war between France and Algeria and the Mauritanian case. If King Hassan wants to save his country, then his safest tread will be to be honorable enough to respect the OAU plans and help to implement them.

NIGERIA

Shagari Receives Report on Government Restructuring

AB280725 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The transition committee appointed by President Shehu Shagari submitted its report at State House, Ribadu Road, today. The chairman of the committee, Malam Adamu Chiroma, presented the report to the president. Cheicka Mayenwa had the report:

Receiving the report of the committee, President Shehu Shagari commended the members for producing what he described as an excellent work in a short from. He said it was a tremendous amount of work and stressed that it was essential that government should examine its policies and restructure things so that the new administration could start on a more positive footing in the light of the experience gained in the past 4 years. President Shehu Shagari said that the report would help to implement the policy of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN.

He stated that he had carefully chosen the members of the committee taking into consideration their experience in government and public service. The task, President Shehu Shagari said, would have been impossible if given to people completely outside the government. The president declared: The experience of members of government in the committee has been essential since they know where the shoe pinches. He was also happy to have involved the private sector in the exercise and emphasized that the assignment affected both the public and private sectors. President Shehu Shagari noted that he would give urgent attention to the recommendations contained in the report so that by 1 October, there would be a clear direction.

The chairman of the committee, Malam Adamu Chiroma, had earlier expressed gratitute to the president for the opportunity given members to perform service to the nation. He expressed the hope that the report would be of assistance to the president in his next administration. The report laid emphasis on the national economy and contains recommendations on, among other things, the reduction of overhead cost of government and the rationalization of ministries. Meanwhile, President Shehu Shagari is expected to hold what has been described as a farewell meeting with ministers, ministers of state, and special advisers on Thursday. Remarks on a number of issues are expected to be made by the outgoing members of the present administration.

The president has earlier directed ministers and various political appointees to resign their posts which will take effect from 30 September. Such political appointees, in compliance with the directive, have already submitted their letters of resignation to the president in which they expressed appreciation for the opportunity given them to serve.

UPN Wins 48 Ondo House of Assembly Seats

AB271255 Lagos NAN in English 1245 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Akure, Sept. 27 (NAN) — The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] has won 48 seats and the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] eight according to the results of the Ondo House of Assembly election so far declared by Fedeco. [Federal Electoral Commission] The NPN won its seats in Ijero, Ekiti central 1, Ekiti east 1, Ekiti south 11, Ekiti southeast 11, and Ekiti southwest 11. Ten more results are being awaited. Meanwhile the commission has declared one more result in the House of Representatives election for Ekiti north in favour of the UPN. The UPN has won 19 seats and the NPN two in the House of Representatives while one result, Ijero, is being awaited.

SENEGAL

LE SOLEIL Unhappy With Minisummit Failure

AB240930 Paris AFP in French 1328 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Dakar, 23 Sep (AFP)— In Friday's issue, the progovernment Senegalese daily *Le Soleil*, writing under the headline "Impasse," commented on Thursday evening's indefinite adjournment of the OAU minisummit on the Western Sahara in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. "What has just happened in the Ethiopian capital is alarming," writes the paper, which observes that "more than just the failure of a meeting, it is the credibility of independent Africa that is in question." The *Le Soleil* commentator also notes that with Morocco's refusal to negotiate directly with the Polisario Front, "all the conditions are present to subject the OAU to the same situation as last year." "And if no new step is taken to resolve the problem," he notes, "the 1984 Conakry summit might go through the same problems as the two Tripoli summits." The Senegalese paper concludes, however, that there is still some hope and appeals to the OAU to "assume its responsibilities to Africa and history." "It (the OAU) must succeed. It can only do so if it helps get rid of the pyschological obstacles which are common in this kind of conflict."

SIERRA LEONE

ROK Official Expresses Thanks on Airliner

AB280850 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The director general for African affairs at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in the Republic of Korea, (Hen Song-kim), has expressed his country's appreciation for the sympathy extended to his country by the Sierra Leone Government following the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by the USSR.

Speaking to Acting President S.I. Koroma at State House yesterday, Mr (Hen), who is on an African tour, said his country was eagerly looking forward to Sierra Leone's participation at the forthcoming International Parliamentary Union,IPU, assembly in Seoul from 2 to 13 October. On behalf of the president, Acting President S.I. Koroma welcomed Mr (Hen) to Sierra Leone and promised to convey his kind sentiments to President Stevens. The acting president said government was actively considering Sierra Leone's participation at the forthcoming IPU meeting in Seoul. He observed that the shooting down of the South Korean airliner did not affect South Korea alone but the entire world. Every peace-loving nation, he added, has the duty and right to express its feelings on the incident. Acting President Koroma hoped that Mr (Hen's) visit will be fruitful and enjoyable.

UPPER VOLTA

LE MATIN Interviews Captain Thomas Sankara

PM231312 Paris Le Matin in French 19 Sep 83 p 10

[Interview with Upper Volta President Thomas Sankara by Christian Casteran in Ouagadougou — date not given]

[Text] *Le Matin*: Mr President, why did you stage the 4 August coup d'etat?

Captain Sankara: You do not decide to seize power in the same way as you go to the supermarket to buy a pair of socks. When you live with the people's masses, you are forced to accept their demands. The Upper Voltan people demanded that we shoulder certain responsibilities. The task is not easy: We must work in a situation which has been made unfavorable by the development of the antiprogressive forces and capitalist interests which keep us under a yoke.

Le Matin: Do you think France was in any way responsible for your arrest on 17 May?

Captain Sankara: I was in prison. But the press, including the French press, reported extremely disturbing coincidences. It is indeed possible to conclude that French elements took part in what was regarded as a slap in the face by the Upper Voltan people. [Presidential Adviser for African Affairs] Mr Guy Penne had contacted French journalists to tell them that Captain Sankara was going to be finished.

Le Matin: Have those events made you bitter against France?

Captain Sankara: No, because ultimately the consequences were positive: The Upper Voltan thus saw the facts abruptly and clearly. They saw that imperialism is alive and has plans. The Upper Voltans were thus able to raise their level of political awareness. Underdevelopment, they realized, is partly due to the domination of interests which are not national interests.

Le Matin: How do you judge the French policy in Chad?

Captain Sankara: We do not understand the French socialist government's position. It is an enigma: Why is a leftwing government pursuing a more rightwing policy than its predecessors? If France is really socialist, it ought to go beyond legalism and the 1976 agreements with Chad. It was not a socialist government which signed those agreements. I am, therefore, not one of those who is able to approve of France's conduct in Chad.

Le Matin: But in Chad, France is helping a state to face a foreign aggression, in this case by Libya.

Captain Sankara: France can preserve Chad's territorial integrity without weapons. It can talk with Libya. We do not think its position is just and we are saying so, as people who want to be honest with their partners. If France wants to cooperate with us, it must accept our telling it what we think.

Le Matin: How do you view future Franco-Upper Voltan relations?

Captain Sankara: Those relations will improve since we will be able to explain more effectively to the French our criticisms of them. Thus our relations will be able to progress and even become an example to all.

Le Matin: Will you attend the Franco-African summit in Vittel next month?

Captain Sankara: I have been invited. I have accepted the invitation.

Le Matin: Are you or are you not an ally of Al-Qadhdhafi?

Captain Sankara: People still do not know us. And those who know us are trying to alienate national and international opinion from us by portraying us as Al-Qadhdhafi's pawn. But this is untrue. We are not anybody's servant, just the Upper Voltan people's. But we are talking with everybody, including Al-Qadhdhafi. We draw from other revolutionary experiments anything which may enrich us. Whether you like it or not, Al-Qadhdahfi has socially transformed his country. He has built schools, hospitals, and houses.

Le Matin: Do you regard the Ivory Coast as an enemy of the Upper Voltan revolution?

Captain Sankara: We have different regimes. But if President Houphouet-Boigny is working for his people's happiness, he should not oppose us. He scarcely has any reason to worry: Upper Volta does not intend to export its revolution. Upper Volta does not intend to serve as a springboard for destabilizing anybody. We will not be anybody's agents.

Addition to Sankara 23 September Speech on Rights

Insert the following paragraphs after paragraph one of the item headlined "Sankara Speech on Soldiers', Women's Rights" published on page T 6 of the 26 September Middle East and Africa *Daily Report; processing indicator will still read [Excerpts]:*

Between the corrupt trader [applause] who hoards goods, who hoards grain in order to sell it at a very high price when the people are hungry, between this trader and the Upper Voltan people,

there can be no compromise. On one hand, you have a people who want to feed themselves in order to be more productive at work; on the other hand, you have a trader who hopes that the people get hungrier so that he can increase prices. You cannot ask these two entities to understand each other. There has to be a revolution for one to dominate the other. The civil servant who diverts state property, the nurse who steals medical supplies to send them to her relatives and friends or to sell them to traders who are her accomplices — there can be no understanding between these civil servants and the people. They have to be fought in a revolutionary way.

A civil servant who is transferred from Ouagadougou to Dori first complains about the fact that he has been sent to the interior saying he has been victimized because of a settlement of accounts. But after a short stay in this region he begins to learn new habits. He realizes that in Dori he can make a fortune. First of all, he is far from Ouagadougou and there is nobody to control his actions. He exploits the local livestock farmers, and thus, the prefect, the deputy prefect, soldier, gendarme, police officer, and customs official set up pounds to seize the livestock from the farmers. They even seize this livestock from private residences [applause], claiming that there are laws against stray animals. They refuse to return the livestock that they have impounded. They threaten the farmers and require them to present documents and identity papers that these farmers do not have because they are illiterate. As a result, a cow that normally costs 70 to 80 francs is sold at an auction held for several civil servants for 6 to 7 francs.

That is why all of them, wherever they are, have herds after a 2 or 3 month stay in Dori. We cannot fight these corrupt civil servants in Ouagadougou. It is the people who are mobilized who must denounce them and who must fight them in Dori. These corrupt civil servants also have ties with a class of people that exploits the people. In Dori and elsewhere, there are farmers who, starting with their grandfathers and their fathers, are cultivating plantations that do not belong to them. They only cultivate and at harvesting time give the fruits of their labor to exploitors. These feudal exploitors have to be fought. That is why we are saying if you want millet, you must grow millet. If you want oil, you must grow your oil. Any millet that is consumed and has not been grown by its owner has been stolen and its owner is a thief [applause]. The person who grows the millet should be its owner, and it is now out of the question for him to have to share it with a notable, a trader, or civil servant who only comes for the harvest.

By denouncing all these enemies — and they are numerous in Upper Volta and outside Upper Volta, mainly imperialists — which in all possible ways try to exploit us with so-called aid programs which are means of alienating the people, we are calling on the people to mobilize themselves to fight them. We are calling on the people to be vigilant and to expose them. They should not be deceived by them.

We are aware of the numerous projects the imperialists are carrying out and financing in our countries. [applause] These projects are run by Upper Voltans who get used to embezzlements and who become local puppets and vectors of this imperialism. How many primary school teachers embezzled oil and Catwell powdered milk? [applause] This imperialism is fully aware of the embezzling because [word indistinct] to the country, management methods are extremely rigorous and do not permit such operations. But it abets corruption in our country in order to make every civil servant a corrupt agent who will later become a broker. Each time we attack imperialism, its local agents and representatives say: This is the end of our hopes. We shall no longer have milk. We shall no longer receive flour and oil. It is these same civil servants — primary school teachers, clerks, and others — who, because they had the opportunity to embezzle — do everything possible to see that we never break away from imperialism. They are the people who become the staunch defenders of this imperialism and kill [words indistinct] but in their selfish interests. We cannot allow imperialism to dominate us or allow its puppets among us. We must fight them all no matter how many there are.

MADAGASCAR

Foreign Minister Meets With New ANC Envoy

MB271807 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Mr (Silvester Saidi Mugale), successor of Mr (James Stuart) to the post of the representative of the African National Congress, ANC, in Madagascar, paid a courtesy call yesterday afternoon on Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard during which the ANC representative presented his credentials. Minister Christian Remi Richard said that, despite its limited resources, Madagascar has always struggled and will continue to do so for the total liberation of the African Continent. Therefore, he told the ANC diplomat, rest assured of our unreserved assistance in the fulfillment of your task.

In reply, Mr (Mugale) thanked the minister for the aid that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has given to the ANC and briefed him on the latest developments in the situation in South Africa. He also said that the majority of the people in South Africa support the well justified struggle being waged by the ANC and believe that the end of the struggle is near. Mr (Mugale) assured the minister that ANC members will try to demonstrate that they are worthy of the support of the Malagasy authorities. They will do their best to carry out their resistance successfully.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel October Visit to Yugoslavia Announced

MB271823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel is to make an official visit of friendship to Yugoslavia in the first 2 weeks of October. Accompanied by his wife, Graca Machel, the Mozambique head of state will travel to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the presidency of the republic of that socialist country. It will be recalled that President Samora Machel will also visit Portugal, Britian, Netherlands, Belgium, and France next month.

Foreign Minister Calls on West To Condemn RSA

MB271859 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has said that the Mozambique Government expects more investment from Western countries and a clearer condemnation of South Africa's external and internal policies. Mr Chissano asked the West to speak out frankly against South African occupation of southern Angola and delaying tactics over Namibia independence. He was giving an interview in Maputo to a correspondent of the French news agency on the eve of the European tour due to be made by President Samora Machel next month. President Samora is to visit France, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, and Britain from the 3d of October.

Mr Chissano urged Western countries to condemn attacks by the Pretoria regime on neighboring independent states in the front-line. However, he reaffirmed Mozambique's willingness to hold discussions with Pretoria in the search for peace in southern Africa. He recalled an earlier meeting between representatives of the two countries saying: We explained our position to the South Africans. They brought us a reply we did not understand: the raid against Matola. He was referring to the South African air raid in May on a Maputo industrial suburb when six civilians were killed.

National Resistance Communiques Report Operations

5 August-15 September

MB271024 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 26 Sep 83

["War communique" issued by chief of General Staff of Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Excerpts] Paragraph A: Crimes committed against the people by the communist troops:

Zambezia Province: At 1125 on 4 September 1983 the enemy fired AK-47 and RPG-7 shots against the defenseless residents of Tarua and (Lisarama). At least one child and a woman were killed by the criminal Frelimo troops. Many other members of the population were injured and a large number of houses were set on fire. Also in these areas, the enemy has been staging ambushes on the paths used by the local population with the intention of abducting them and settling them in communal villages.

Gaza Province: The criminal Frelimo troops continue to plant mines and poison wells, burn houses of the people, and massacre the innocent and defenseless residents of Chibuto [words indistinct] and Guija [word indistinct].

Paragraph B: Operations:

Nampula Province: At 0200 on 2 September our combatants ambushed a vehicle that failed to stop at our control post on the national road between Murrupula and Alto Ligonha. As a result two Portuguese expatriates employed by the Azevedo and Campos, SARL enterprise based in Nampula were killed. They were (Antonio Carneiro Carvalho) and (Antonio Diniz Costa).

Zambezia Province: On 5 August our forces attacked the enemy position at (Chiroma). The enemy fled after our forces killed three and wounded many. On 20 August we attacked a Frelimo position at the locality of [words indistinct]. The enemy was repelled and our forces captured 1 Hungarian weapon, 1 G-3 of Portuguese manufacture, 895 rounds, 20 handgrenades, 8 RPG-7 shells, and an assortment of military equipment. On 9 September our forces attacked the enemy in the area of (Muadzila), southwest of Mugeba. Our combatants inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. The enemy abandoned 1 60-mm mortar with 18 shells and 4 RPG-7 shells.

Manica Province: On 30 August our forces ambushed an enemy column traveling from (Chiconduri), [word indistinct] region. The enemy was put to flight, abandoning four 82-mm mortar shells, six 60-mm mortars, and many military articles. On 15 September our forces attacked and destroyed the enemy position controlling a communal village in the (Chikuze) area. The enemy abandoned its post.

Sofala Province: On 13 September our heroic combatants attacked and captured the town of Chitengo in Gorongoza. This town, now under the control of our forces, increases the already broad area which we have in Sofala Province. Our forces captured 14 automatic light weapons, 49 RPG-7 shells, 40 82-mm mortar shells, and many uniforms. A military vehicle and a tractor were also captured, as well as everything the enemy had in this center of the Gorongoza Game Park. The people who were interned in the Chitengo communal villages were released. The Gorongoza National Game Park is now under the control of our forces.

Inhambane Province: On 3 September our forces clashed with the enemy in the (Chale) near Funhalouro. The enemy suffered two dead.

Gaza Province: On 2 September our combatants ambushed and destroyed yet another train on the Malvewnia-Maputo railway line. The train was traveling from Zimbabwe and escorted by Frelimo soldiers who fled and abandoned one AK-47 and other military equipment. On 4 September Mozambique National Resistance forces ambushed the enemy on the road between Canicado and Mabalane. The enemy fled in disarray.

Maputo Province: On 4 September our heroic forces attacked once again the enemy position at Mahel. A number of military installations were destroyed.

Long live the Black September campaign. War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

9 August-19 September

MB261506 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 26 Sep 83

["War communique" issued by the chief of General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] Paragraph A: The country's situation and the crimes committed against the people by the communist troops:

Zambezia Province: On 31 August the criminal Frelimo troops executed by firing squad three innocent and defenseless members of the population in the (Megula) region, Mugeba. Their names are: (Antonio Lopo), (Fernando Leao), and (Moniz Gabriel). Two girls were also abducted from the same area.

Manica Province: On 13 August Frelimo troops set landmines in the water wells of (Riguete) and (Chicanema), (Cavumo) area, where the residents used to get their water.

Gaza Province: Scores of people have been dying near the border with Zimbabwe. A number of people have unsuccessfully attempted to cross the border into that country. The drought in Gaza Province continues to affect our people, killing them. We have reports that a can of water is sold for 75 meticals. The enemy continue to burn the houses of the residents of (Magombe) in Chibuto district. The enemy seizes the property of the local population and rapes the women. Similar cases have taken place in (Maquisso), (Mohosse), and (Pepeteguane). In (Maiguane) the criminal Frelimo troops have harmed the local residents by burning their houses, stealing corn from their farms, and killing anyone on the grounds of suspicion of being supporters of the Mozambique National Resistance forces. The enemy abducts youngsters, and girls are raped.

Paragraph B: Operations:

Nampula Province: On 9 August our forces clashed with the enemy in the region of (Mucapa). The enemy retreated in the direction of Murrupula. On 10 August our forces attacked the enemy in the (Calica) region. The enemy fled in disarray, abandoning military equipment. On 31 August Mozambique National Resistance forces attacked an enemy position near Mario Pereira region. The position guarded the communal village of [word indistinct]. The enemy fled in disarray, abandoning six AK-47's, one RPD, and other equipment. On 5 September our forces released the residents of the Murrupula communal village. One Frelimo soldier was killed during this action.

Zambezia Province: On 14 September our combatants sabotaged and destroyed the bridge over the Ligonha River on the Nampula-Quelimane national road.

Manica Province: On 12 August Frelimo troops attempted to attack one of our positions at (Didone), Barue district. The enemy was put to flight after suffering 15 dead. We captured one RPG-7 with five shells, four AK-47's and four 60-mm mortar shells.

Gaza Province: On 1 September we destroyed an enemy position in the (Muchinungune) region, Maqueze. The position controlled a communal village in the region. A total of 10 Frelimo soldiers were killed, and the remainder fled in disarray. Our forces captured four light weapons and other military equipment. On 10 September our glorious forces burned yet another train traveling from Zimbabwe to Maputo. The operation took place in the region of (Mabuapane). A total of five Zimbabweans soldiers were killed and many others wounded. We captured five AK-47's, one RPG-7 with four shells, and one RPD. On 14 September our forces attacked an enemy position on the road between Chokwe and Massingir. The enemy fled, abandoning an assortment of military equipment. On 17 September our forces clashed with the enemy in the Mozimechopes region. The enemy suffered eight casualties. We captured seven AK-47's, one RPD, and other military equipment. On 19 September our combatants destroyed the enemy position at Bala-Bala. Our forces released a large number of people interned in jails and communal villages.

Maputo Province: On 15 September our forces burned two water pumps which supplied the Frelimo position of (Maio), some 2 km from Magude.

War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

Resistance Radio Views Success of New Offensive
MB280755 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the Black September offensive more defeats have been inflicted on the ill-disciplined communist troops. At the beginning it was simply a code name. It was a code name that sent cold shivers down the spines of the soldiers and officers of the Machel regime. The gang in power in Maputo was worried, terror stricken, when it learned that the resistance was launching a massive military offensive. This took place in August, and the Red August offensive was felt from the north to the south of the country.

The government Army, lacking means, conditions, and morale to counter us, was reduced to a more desperate sitting duck position. The soldiers in their barracks no longer dared to go out. They could not even think of launching military attacks. They were completely in despair. The guerrillas were active everywhere, on every street. How could these weak and hungry soldiers, without motivation and incentive, fight and launch military operations? There was no longer food in the barracks.

Therefore, what sense did it make to those soldiers to launch military attacks? As things stood, the ill-disciplined Army had already forgotten the meaning of the word attack. For months and years they did not know what attack meant. Day after day, week after week, month after month life had simply meant to defend themselves, to run away, to hide, to be quiet, and at times to expect to die. That was their way of life: to try to defend their own bodies, to run away from the merciless bullets fired by the guerrillas, and to get a bit of food by any means, including stealing it from the hungry members of the public.

When it came to attacking, the idea simply did not make sense. The barracks were until then the most secure hideout. Why leave it? And they, thus, went on waiting to be attacked and did not move out. They were simply waiting. But what were they waiting for? What could they do? In fact, many of them were waiting to die. When Red August was launched, all pests were swept away — neither barracks nor bases were spared. Many of them were destroyed by the fire and the machineguns of our glorious combatants.

When Red August came to the end, the blood of the Machel regime agents had already been shed in several barracks and enemy bases, leaving wounded or dying soldiers. Several enemy positions were taken by our forces. Many were destroyed. Many enemy soldiers have suffered from our constant and merciless fire. Our liberated area has expanded to include more townships and cities. The exploiters of the people were liquidated.

As the surviving Machel regime soldiers were still nursing the wounds inflicted on them during the Red August offensive, another offensive has again come to hit their positions. This is the Black September offensive. As it was already in full swing, the Maputo government, having suffered greatly and lost control over a big area of the country, resorted to false statements and lies and spread false reports about the real military situation. There has never been an independent journalist who has been taken by Frelimo to the places affected by the struggle where the Machel regime forces claimed to have won their imaginary victories. These victories were simply lies and inventions originating from the propaganda machine of Frelimo agents. They were just that. The truth, however, was there for all to see, and it was very plain to the Machel regime forces. In all operational areas, the ill-disciplined soldiers of the Machel regime are retreating, fleeing from their positions in disarray, running away from their positions, abandoning large quantities of arms, and leaving behind their wounded colleagues.

At the same time the resistance is advancing relentlessly and (?courageously), crushing Frelimo soldiers before them. Early in September, Maringue was captured by our heroic combatants. More than 3,000 people who were interned in the communal village of the area were released. At least 72 Machel regime elements paid with their lives for the crimes they committed against our people there. Our justice demanding bullets do not forgive. [passage indistinct] After losing Maringue, Frelimo soldiers witnessed another attack on their district headquarters, which was temporarily occupied by us, and the complete destruction of their barracks.

The wave of the people's liberation continues to sweep and a few days ago it was the turn of Chitengo township in Gorongosa to fall into our hands. Position after position, barracks after barracks, and township after township, our country is now returning to the hands of the people. Freedom is steadily and firmly taking roots. Where there were exploiters before, there is now a free land and a more area freed by our arms. The basis and foundations for a new country are growing.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Addresses National Party Congress
MB271249 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says he believes that a positive answer in the coming referendum on the proposed new constitution will improve South Africa's position in the Western world. Addressing the Cape congress of the National Party at George, Mr Botha said the country would not strengthen its position by joining democratic unions, such as the one established by moderate governments in Western Europe. He said South Africa would only improve its position in the world by proving itself militarily and economically and by adopting a fair policy toward its neighbors.

The prime minister said he was not in favor of isolation, but South Africa should not bend over backward to gain the friendship of others. He said only hard work would make a success of southern Africa. Mr Botha also referred to the accusation that the country had a destabilizing effect on its neighbors and said that the truth

of the matter was that the communists were busy with a process of destabilization aimed at South Africa. South Africa, in fact, assisted its neighbors in several matters, such as health services, transport, and the supply of food.

Referring to the anticommunist movements, such as those active in Angola and Mozambique, Mr Botha said South Africa had full sympathy with those movements. The prime minister said South Africa should fight isolation at every level, and the country could only do so by creating stability in and around the country. He said South Africa should make itself indispensable to the rest of the free world.

Mr Botha has been reelected leader of the National Party in the Cape Province for the 18th consecutive year at the congress at George. The vice chairmen of the party are the minister of constitutional planning and development, Mr Chris Heunis, and Mrs (Marita) Badenhorst, the wife of the deputy minister of internal affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst. Both were reelected unanimously. The general secretary of the National Party in the Cape Province, Mr (Frik van Deventer), was also reelected to the post.

Official Cites Plan To Eliminate Crossroads Camp

MB271830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 27 Sep 83

[By P. Claasen]

[Text] George, Sept 27, SAPA — The government was determined to destroy Crossroads as a symbol of provocation and blackmail, the deputy minister of cooperation, Dr G. de V. Morrison, said today. Speaking to resolutions calling for stricter influx control on the Cape peninsula, he told the Cape National Party Congress the government had no intention of making Crossroads a permanent township.

"Crossroads is a symbol of provocation and of blackmail of the government, and we want to destroy that symbolism at all costs," he said. The intention was to disperse the community in different areas of the new planned black city Khaielitsha. This was not an idea originated by the government alone but community councils themselves had identified the problem of Crossroads symbolism. "We want to destroy that unlawful philosophy by despersing them in Khaielitsha," Dr Morrison said.

The government wanted to retain the Western Cape as a Coloured preference labour area and the deputy minister emphasised that women from Ciskei and Transkei would only under very extreme circumstances be allowed legal entrance to the Western Cape. The main problem in controlling influx to the Western Cape was an existing agreement that Ciskei and Transkei citizens were allowed to enter the area on a 14-day visit.

Mr Chris Heunis, chairman of the congress at the time, said the problem was an economic one, which needed an economic solution. Dr Morrison said that a large percentage of the housing shortage on the peninsula was as a result of normal population growth rather than influx.

Three Party Leaders Discuss Exclusion of Blacks

MB271445 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Statements by party leaders Dr van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Andreis Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, and Vause Raw of the New Republic Party — recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] On the question of the exclusion of blacks from participation in the proposed constitution, we approached leaders of the various political parties for their views. The leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert:

[Begin Slabbert recording] I feel very much that a constitution that demands black exclusion as a precondition for Colored and Asian inclusion will in future become a recipe for racial conflict. South Africa historically has one of two choices in solving the black-white coexistence problem. Either they are going to follow a path of radical partition, or they are going to find a constitutional solution which will include all the groups in our society. If we are going to find the latter formula, we are going to do it either by confrontation and violence, or we are going to do so peacefully, or relatively peacefully. If we are going to do so relatively peacefully, it means that the very process of constitutional change must, at the outset, include all the different population groups and their representatives. One of the dangers of the present process of constitutional changes is exactly that right at the outset we have excluded 70 percent of the people in the process of bargaining a new constitution. [end recording]

The Conservative Party says it cannot be denied that blacks have political rights. The leader of the party, Dr Andries Treurwpht:

[Begin Treurnicht recording] As to the political rights of black people, we believe they have a claim to self-determination, just as the whites or any other people. Self-determination for the blacks means self-government in their own national states and eventually independent black states for the black peoples. [end recording]

[Announcer] The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP] Mr Vause Raw, says that while the NRP regards the exclusion of blacks as an omission, the issue is something that the proposed 3-chamber parliament could negotiate.

[Begin Raw recording] It is obviously a major defect. The problem is that black leaders rejected the machinery when the President's Council was established for a council for black South Africans. Without negotiation and consultation, there was no way I could see that whites could simply dictate their accommodation. It is something which will have to be negotiated, but this will now be something for the new parliament — the parliament of white, Colored and Indians — to negotiate with blacks, because quite clearly they cannot be left hanging in midair, and they will have to be accommodated in the overall structure, though not necessarily on the identical basis to the other groups; but it is a major defect. [end recording]

Hostages Released by UNITA To Arrive 28 September
MB280733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0723 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 28, SAPA — A special Red Cross flight carrying 35 UNITA hostages is due to arrive at Jan Smuts Airport today. Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement is repatriating th remainder of a group captured in April this year. Mr Nicolas de Rougemont, head of the international committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] in Pretoria, said he believed there were 21 adults and 14 children, mostly of Portuguese origin, aboard the aircraft.

"But we never know for sure until the plane actually lands." He said flight RX484 had left "very early today" but declined to say where it had departed from. He said it was neither in SWA/Namibia nor Angola. Mr de Rougemont said the flight had been delayed and that it was expected to arrive at Jan Smuts Airport "later today; possibly this afternoon."

Special arrangements to screen the hostages by health and immigration authorities have been made. The hostages are the last of a group captured by UNITA forces during a raid at Alto Catumbela, near the Angolan port of Mocamedes. In July, 55 Czechoslovakian and Portuguese men, women and children were freed by Dr Savimbi. He held the rest of the group and demanded the release of 30 UNITA soldiers and eight British mercenaries held by the Angolan Government. Asked whether the hostages had been part of an exchange with Dr Savimbi's UNITA movement, Mr de Rougemont said this was not the case.

A report from Windhoek confirmed that an ICRC aircraft carrying 35 hostages from Angola was expected to arrive in Johannesburg this afternoon. The hostages, released through the offices of the ICRC, were all Portuguese taken by UNITA in Angola at different places and different times, a spokesman for the ICRC Pretoria office said.

SWAZILAND

Finance Minister Outlines Budget Deficit Problem
MB271653 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 27 Sep 83 pp 1,16

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Excerpt] The government is facing a serious crisis with a E15 million budget deficit expected next year. In parliament yesterday, Deputy Finance Minister, Mr John Masson, painted a bleak picture of the country's economy. Mr Masson said his ministry was currently operating on a tight budget: "Living from hand to mouth." Mr Masson said government coffers were rapidly running dry. "We have reached a point where we have no balances left; we are virtually living from hand to mouth. We have to manage whatever little we have very carefully in order not to run out of cash." Mr Masson, who was introducing the proposed Sales Tax Bill to the Senate, said the present state of the economy has been culminating for two years and had now reached crisis proportions.

This announcement prompted Senator Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi to say: "What the minister is telling us is an insult and a shame on the government." He accused the government of widespread carelessness, lack of planning wastage and laziness. He said that government was now telling the public that its coffers were empty when all along Cabinet ministers have been coming with unworkable projects and programmes despite warnings by parliament.

Mr Masson had pointed out that the reason for the present state had been a deterioration in government expenditure in transport, wages, and other social services. He said efforts had been made to cut down on this and to avoid bringing in tax measures but that it had proved futile to the extent that an alternative had to be found to increase government revenue. The only worthwile solution, he said, had been the introduction of the Sales Tax Bill.

ZAMBIA

Lusaka Comments on Kaunda Measures for Zaire Border
MB280846 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Commentary: "*The Times of Zambia* Opinion"]

[Text] The tough measures announced by President Kaunda yesterday in Kitwe had to come to protect the lives and property of Zambians from foreign bandits now terrorizing the Copperbelt, particularly the border towns of Ndola and Mufulira. Is is in fact a credit to the coolheadedness of the party and its government, that no drastic measures like closing the border with our sister republic have been taken despite extreme provocations. No country would allow its citizens to be murdered and their property stolen under the noses of security forces from a supposedly friendly neighbor. That would be irresponsible and an abdication of duty by the government which has as obligation to protect the people and their property.

But this is not the first time that our soldiers have had to be posted to the border to protect the lives and property of Zambians. The last time was in March last year. At that time an actual exchange of fire between Zambian and Zairian soldiers took place at Sakanye near Ndola, resulting in some of our villagers fleeing to safer grounds in Ndola urban or other areas. This flare-up was started by Zaire when its soldiers first held a United Bus of Zambia along the notorious Pedicle road and robbed both the bus and its passengers traveling on the Kitwe road to their territory before commandeering a contract haulage truck delivering mealie meal into Zaire.

It must be understood, however, that not all Zairian soldiers commit banditry in Zambia for the love of crime. It is out of sheer desperation. They have to survive. The soldiers are known to go for months without receiving their pay, and the need for food forces them to go to the nearest place where they can get it at any price. This, however, should not be an excuse for unleashing a wave of terror on her Zambian neighbor, and it is because of this that we urge the Zairian Government to ensure that its (?civilians) and soldiers are brought to book. Zaire must be able to provide for its workers in particular, and the population in

general, to minimize the cross border banditry now threatening the friendly relations. The consequences of any permanent hostilities between the two brotherly republics are too ghastly to contemplate.

It is, therefore, in the interests of both countries to remain at peace. Zambia has its citizens in the national [words indistinct] and any moves to [words indistinct] reaction against the Zairians living here would result in untold misery for our people's [word indistinct]. Zambians should, therefore, heed Dr Kaunda's appeal not to help [words indistinct] should obey the president's orders not to do anything which might provoke a flare-up at the border.

ZIMBABWE

Demonstration Staged at British High Commission

MB271837 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] There was a big demonstration by members of the youth and women's leagues in Harare today. The demonstration was staged in protest against Britain's interference in Zimbabwe's internal affairs. The demonstrators, some of them carrying placards, converged on the office of the British high commissioner, chanting revolutionary songs deriding the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and her government. Some of the placards read: no aid, no land compensation; Lancaster constitution must go; and, no reconciliation with British imperialism.

The difference between Britian and Zimbabwe follows the redetention of six airmen involved in the Thornhill sabotage [word indistinct] trial. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, indicated recently that Britian was influencing countries to ignore Zimbabwe because of the airmen's case. He said Zimbabwe will not tolerate any amount of intimidation.

AFP Reports Further Details

AB271102 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Harare, Sept 27 (AFP) — Supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe marched through the streets of Harare today denouncing Britain and calling for whites to leave Zimbabwe, following Mr Mugabe's attack on the Thatcher government at the weekend. About 1,000 members of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), carrying anti-British placards, massed in front of the building housing the British High Commission and chanted "let them (whites) go". Most of Zimbabwe's 140,000 whites are of British extraction.

A small group of demonstrators climbed the stairs to the sixth floor where the British mission is located, singing anti-Thatcher songs, and the high commission staff locked their offices. The demonstrators left the building and the crowd moved off peacefully after 15 minutes. But youths on the fringes of the crowd threatened white reporters, saying, "British go home. We're going to f... you up".

An angry Mr Mugabe told a news conference on Sunday, on his return from a tour of Ireland, the United States and Canada, that Zimbabwe's relations with the former colonial power had been harmed [words indistinct] seven white air force (?officers) on charges of sabotaging warplanes be freed. Four of the seven are dual British-Zimbabwean citizens. Three of the officers have been freed and deported, but four remain in jail here.

Accusing Britain of "intimidation and manipulation", Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe could do without British aid and added that if Mrs Thatcher wanted whites of British extraction back, she had only to say so "and we will facilitate" their repatriation. The prime minister's statement was a notable departure from the policy of reconciliation with the white minority he has followed since Zimbabwe gained independence under black rule in 1980 after a seven-year guerrilla war against the old white Rhodesian regime.

Today's demonstrators, the bulk of them members of the ZANU Women's League clad in traditional shifts and headscarves bearing Mr Mugabe's picture, formed up outside a party office and marched through (?the streets as others) hung out of windows to watch. They carried signs proclaiming "British passport holders go home", "Thatcher, we want our aeroplanes back, swine", "no reconciliation with imperialism", "stop pensions to former rebels" and "nationalise all settler farms now".

At his news conference, Mr Mugabe had suggested that if Britain persisted with what he termed interference, his government might default on its pledges to pay pensions for civil servants and military men who served under the Rhodesian regime and to pay for all white farmland taken over to resettle black peasants.

Mozambique Resistance Said Murdering Zimbabweans

MB280810 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, says rebels of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Movement [MNR] are commiting murders and other crimes in the eastern districts of Zimbabwe. Assuring the House of Assembly yesterday of the government's determination to increase efforts to safeguard national security, Comrade Ushewokunze said it is the bandits of the MNR born and nurtured in Zimbabwe during the Smith regime, who now cross the border to murder innocent Zimbabweans.

The minister said the ideal ratio of police to the people is 1 to every 500, and not the present 1 policeman to 800 people. Comrade Ushewonkunze defended his call for the Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] to be political. He said the ZRP should support and identify with the aspirations of the people.

Two ZAPU MP's Expelled From House of Assembly

AB280600 Paris AFP in English 0403 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Harare, Sep 28 (AFP) — Two members of Parliament from Joshua Nkomo's opposition party were expelled from the

House of Assembly on Tuesday after they bitterly and emotionally clashed with members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party over the redeployment of the army's Fifth Brigade in southwestern Zimbabwe. ZAPU MP's Peter Njini and Edward Ndlovu, both from Matabeleland south district, objected to a statement by Minister of Defence Sydney Sekeramayi that the Fifth Brigade was needed in Matabeleleand to control the anti-government dissidents.

The Fifth Brigade was blamed by church and aid officials earlier this year for killing upwards of 2,000 Matabeleland civilians during an anti-dissident campaign. The Fifth Brigade is made up of Shona-speaking loyalists of Mr Mugabe's party, while the Matabeleland civilians are Ndebele-speaking supporters of Mr Nkomo's opposition ZAPU party.

During the debate about the military, Mr Njini shouted "You want to kill the Ndebeles, we can't be told that nonsense ... you cannot begin to wipe out our people while we watch." Mr Ndlovu said he would defend his people against any possible future atrocities by the Fifth Brigade. The two MP's then were ordered to leave the chamber.

The government has appointed a committee to look into the widespread reports that the Fifth Brigade has killed, beaten and raped thousands of Matabeleland civilians. Military sources here report that the Fifth Brigade has been redeployed in Matabeleland but so far has been avoiding the brutality that marked its time in Matabeleland from February to June this year.

During the debate on the military budget, Minister Sekeramayi announced that the Army had been reduced to 41,000 men from about 65,000 at the time of Zimbabwe's independence three years ago. He said that the Army would stay at that size.